

THE NAPANE

Vol. XLVIII] No 16 - E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA

Robert Light

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Lumber,
Lath,
Shingles,
Cedar Posts and Stakes,
Patent Roofing,
Hardwood Flooring.

Doors,
Sash,
Blinds,
Mouldings,
Verandah Columns,
Stairs and Brackets,
and Interior Finish.

Machine Work Done Promptly.

Telephone 53.

WALLPAPER

IS STILL OUR SONG.

The business is opening up so much better than we hoped that we have been obliged to get extra helpers to satisfactorily serve our many customers.

The rooms are obvious to anyone who visits our store. We have by far the largest stock. Our Designs and Colorings are the newest styles.

Our Papers are New.---Our Prices are Right.

We can furnish you with competent helpers to paper, paint or kalsomine. We can supply you with Paint, Mouldings, Window Shades, Kalsomine. We put Mouldings on the wall—the best white enamel at 3½c. a foot.

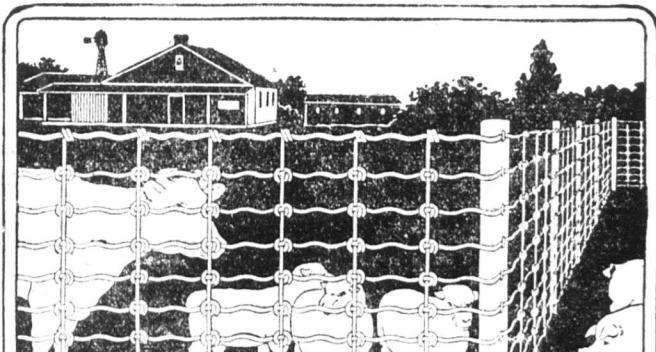
We can suggest designs for the various rooms that will please you when put on. These are a few of the reasons why you should get your WALLPAPER from

A. E. PAUL,
The Wallpaper Man.

While Wallpaper is our big item at this season it is not our only specialty.—We can supply you in Stationery, Books, Fine China, Music, etc. etc.

BASE BALL CLUBS will find here the only complete line of PAL DING Goods in town. Give us a call.

A. E. PAUL.



Canada's Hymn of Empire.

(FROM TORONTO GLOBE.)

INVOCATION.

Eternal Father, God of our fair land,
A loyal nation lifts her heart to Thee;
Before the world we dare to take Thy hand,
Claiming Thy guidance to our destiny.

OUR MESSAGE TO THE WORLD.

Our word is peace, our rights are equal laws,
Our arms of love we spread from sea to sea,
Our life in progress toward the broader cause,
Our hope through justice to give liberty.

No tyrant owns us, and we own no slave,
But brothers see in all the good and true;
Home of the hopeful, refuge of the brave,
Here may despair her faith in man renew.

In amity we bind the rich and poor,
And break the shackles from the mind and [soul],
By honest labor make contentment sure,
Still onward pressing to our destined goal.

Seeking by knowledge to let in the light,
To find the blessings Art and Science bring;
Till our vast lands with human smiles are bright,
And every league shall hear our children sing.

In our strong right we bid aggression halt,
And treason fear our British bugle call;
Our bond of Empire brooks no vile assault,
We rise with Britain or with Britain fall.

OUR DESTINY.

Thus shall we take our high and sovereign place,
And Canada for truth and honor stand;
A loyal people, a united race,
A happy nation in a glorious land.

—ARTHUR COX.

MARYSVILLE.

Mrs. J. B. Seaborn, Moore Lake, is spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Meagher.

Miss Mary Burns, Deseronto, spent a few days last week with Miss Mary Traynor.

Mr. James Fahey is spending a few weeks with his parents here, after finishing his course of study in Toronto.

Miss Marie McGuinness spent a few days visiting friends in Deseronto.

Miss A. McGurn returned to her home after two weeks' visit with friends in Albert.

Mr. V. Fallon, Cornwall, spent a few days with his friend, Jack Meagher.

Miss Lulu Drummy visited Miss Lily Drummy on Sunday 21st.

Mrs. J. McGuinness has returned home after spending a few weeks with friends in Napanee.

Milk pails, Strainer pails, cream pails, Butter bowls, all Dairy goods, highest quality.

ERINSVILLE.

Jacob Anderson, Erinsville, passed away on March 17th, in his eighty-second year. Mr. Anderson was a healthy man up till Friday previous to his death, when he was stricken down with pneumonia. He was a life long resident of this place, and those who knew him most loved him best as he was a good father and kind neighbor.

He leaves five children, two girls and three boys, Mrs. A. Mowbray, Marysville; Mrs. H. Clarke, Arden; James and William, Tamworth, and Jacob on the homestead, Erinsville.

YARKER.

A. Baxter died on Monday morning, at his residence here. Mr. Baxter was the youngest son of Stafford Stratton Baxter, Mancetter Manor, Warwickshire, Eng. The late Mr. Baxter came to Canada thirty-five years ago and soon after his arrival he entered the employ of E. W. Benjamin, who had started as a manufacturer of the Sarven wheel. He was given the position

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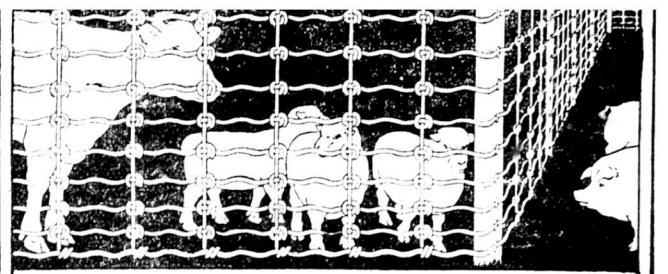
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Peerless Wire Fencing

(Animal Proof)

M. S. MADOLE.



Now is the time to make

MARMALADE

ORANGES at
50c PER PECK

M. PIZZARELLO,

PHONE 89.

Opposite Campbell House.

CRACKING

We have installed the latest
and best machinery procurable
for

CRACKING GRAIN

and would solicit a share of
your patronage.

You will find our rates reasonable.

D. S. COLLIER,

Near Reindeer Dock.

Steady Employment.

for a reliable Local Salesman representing

Canada's Oldest and Greatest Nurseries

in Napanee and adjoining country.
You will find there is a good demand
for Nurseries Stock on account of the
high prices that growers have realized
on their fruit this season.

Our salesmen are turning in big business
to us this year. Be one of them
and earn good wages through the winter
months. Territory reserved. Pay weekly.
Free sample outfit, etc.

Write for particular.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
Fonthill Nurseries 80 acres
TORONTO, ONT. 11-ff

The Acme washing machine, superior
to all others, made from Cypress
wood. Each machine guaranteed
No obligation to buy if not workable.

BOYLE & SON.

Mr. V. R. Ranson, Cornwall, spent a few days with his friend, Jack Meagher.

Miss Lulu Drummy visited Miss Lily Drummy on Sunday 21st.

Mrs. J. McGuinness has returned home after spending a few weeks with friends in Napanee.

Milk pails, Strainer pails, cream
pails, Butter bowls, all Dairy goods,
highest quality.

BOYLE & SON.

DESERONTO ROAD.

The many friends of Mr. Allen Oliver will be pleased to learn that his condition is steadily improving and that with the good care and excellent nursing which he has received, he will be around in a short time.

Mrs. Gould, who has been living with her daughter, Mrs. Allen Oliver, suffered a stroke a short time ago and her life is despaired of, and her end is looked for at almost any moment.

We understand that Mr. Victor McGreer has been engaged by Mr. George Rooks to work for him the coming season.

Mr. George Hegadorn passed through this locality recently, on his way to Deseronto.

Mr. William Oliver has recently purchased a horse preparatory to drawing milk to the Palace road cheese factory.

Mr. Frank Reed sold a horse one day last week to Mr. Charley Crouse.

Mr. Henry Alaska, after spending the winter with William Joyce, is preparing to migrate to the south for the summer.

Mr. H. W. Sager is on the sick list and was detained in Napanee for medical treatment from Friday till Monday, when he was allowed to return to his home.

The ice is steadily but surely disappearing from the river and everything at the present time points to an early spring.

Mr. Tom Bennett is getting ready to draw milk and has purchased a horse and wagon. His duties will be confined to the Slash Road.

Mr. Wm. Norris has left our midst and that means another farm for sale on this road.

GOOD SALARIES

Go Only to the Well-Trained.

Our graduates are to be found in the best
mercantile, banking and professional offices in
the Dominion. Catalog and beautiful Xmas
calendar sent free on request.

*Frontage
Business College*

Kingston, Ont.

Winter term opens January 4th 1909.

T. N. STOCKDALE, Prin.

ALBERT COLLEGE,

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

SCHOOL OF FINANCE.

is now one of the leading schools of practical
education of Canada. ATTENDANCE DOUBLED
IN LAST THREE YEARS.

\$500 pays board, room, tuition, electric light,
use of bath, gymnasium, all but books and
laundry, for twelve weeks—longer period
at reduced rate. \$300 pays tuition alone for the
entire school year.

A staff of experienced specialists give individual
instruction in five distinct courses. An
evening class FREE for all registered students
in this department. Graduates holding the
best positions. Candidates prepared yearly for
the examinations held by the Institute of Chartered
Accountants of Ontario and for Commercial
Specialists.

Special attention given to Matriculation,
Teachers' Courses, Education, Fine Art,
Physical Culture.

College reopens Tuesday, Sept. 8th, 1908.

For Illustrated Calendar, address

PRINCIPAL DYER, M.A., D.D.

Belleville, Ont.

JUST RECEIVED!

The largest and best display
of Baby Carriages and Go-
Carts ever shown in Napanee

**Collapsible Go-Carts,
with Top.**

\$8.50

**Napanee Bicycle and
Carriage Works.**

W. J. NORMILE, Prop.

**Cordwood and Slabs for
sale. "Star" and "Lehigh"
brands portland cement.
Silo Mould for rental.**

M. S. MADOLE.

A. Baxter died on Monday morning,
at his residence here. Mr. Baxter was
the youngest son of Stafford Stratton
Baxter, Mancetter Manor, Warwick-
shire, Eng. The late Mr. Baxter came
to Canada thirty-five years ago and
soon after his arrival he entered the
employ of E. W. Benjamin, who had
started as a manufacturer of the Sar-
ven wheel. He was given the position
as book-keeper and when the Benjamin
Manufacturing company took over the
business he was retained as book-
keeper and this position he ably filled
up to about one year ago, when he re-
tired, owing to illness. He leaves a
wife and two daughters, Mrs. (Dr.)
Beatty, New York, and Edith, at home.
He was a member of the A. O. U. W.,
and an Anglican in religion, and
church warden of St. Anthony's church
Yarker. Funeral took place on Thurs-
day morning.

Milk drawers, keep dry, get an oil
skin suit at

BOYLE & SON'S.

MILLHAVEN.

The funeral of the late Horace Rickey
took place from his late residence,
on Friday afternoon last. He was
about eighty-four years old, and has
been very poorly for the last year.
His six sons acted as pall-bearers.

William Thurston has rented James
Franklin's place and has moved out to
it and James Franklin has moved to
the one he occupied belonging to
Charles Forward.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick
Wemp have the scarletina.

Mrs. James Fairfield entertained a
number of friends to a dinner party on
Friday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Collins have
been visiting her sister at Richmond
for a few days recently.

Alexander Rickey, Barriefield, was
up to the funeral of his uncle, who was
buried on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Filson, Stella,
were recent visitors at Fred Wemp's.
James Franklin is making maple
syrup at his farm near Sharbot Lake.

**EASTER
PERFUME** Each bottle contain-
ing the natural
flower from which
the odor is extracted. The latest
novelty and choicest odors in perfume
at The Medical Hall. Fred L. Hooper.

PINE HILL.

Mr. Kearns, Tamworth, visited this
section on Wednesday last.

Messrs. G. and R. King have taken
a contract of peeling four hundred
cords of poplar at the pulp mill at
Tamworth.

W. Reid is in our midst with his
wood saw.

C. McMullan's house caught fire on
Sunday but they put it out in time;
not much damage was done.

J. Braide Strathcona, was at Pine
Hill on Tuesday.

G. Barragar, Croydon, spent Monday
at G. King's.

Miss Ruth Kellar is spending a few
weeks at Lake View hotel at White
Lake.

J. Cousins is home from Croghan,
N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Wagar's baby is
very ill with pneumonia.

R. Haley and son, Dorvill, are cut-
ting wood for J. Haguson.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Wagar and daughter,
Reta, and Mrs. J. J. Wagar Mc-
Lean spent Sunday at S. King's.

N. Lane, Enterprise, called on R.
King on Tuesday.

Cut Flowers From Dunlop's.

Leave your order at Wallace's Drug
Store for funeral designs. Dunlop's
know how and price is satisfactory—T.
B. Wallace.

A case of sleeping sickness has been dis-
covered in Paris.

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EE EXPRESS.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

finds us in the lead for
Plumbing, Steam, Hot
Water and Hot Air
Heating.

M. S. MADOLE.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

ANADA—FRIDAY, APRIL 2nd, 1909

EASTER TOGGERY.

No matter how carefully you may dress on other days of the year, Easter Sunday always calls for your best.

If you need a new suit just take a look at our clothes, cut and tailored from choice fabrics by experts.

- SUITS -

\$10, \$12, and \$15.

If its a Top Coat need that presses you. Come and see the new silk faced black Cheviot Coats, just in. They are perfect at \$14.00.

Clothes or no clothes, you'll surely be wanting an Easter Hat, Tie and other Toggery. You'll find the choice spring things here.—All are pleasantly priced.

J. L. BOYES,

SELBY.

The Rev. Mr. Emsley's lecture came off as advertised and was highly appreciated. Mr. and Mrs. Will Jackson, Mrs. John Frisken and Mr. J. C. Hudgins were responsible for the music and the audience were just simply delighted with the two quartettes given by these people. Miss Carrie Knapp presided at the organ and did her part well. The social part was held in the basement previous to the lecture. Refreshments were served consisting of cake, sandwiches and coffee. Immediately after the refreshments Mr. Ira B. Hudgins called Mr. and Mrs. Thos. V. Sexsmith to the platform and read the following address:

To MR. AND MRS. THOS. V. SEXSMITH

Dear Brother and Sister.—Understanding that you are about to sever your connections with Selby church and Selby circuit your many friends here desire to express to you in few words their great sorrow and deep sense of loss at your departure.

You, Brother Sexsmith, for many years have been one of the standard bearers of the church on Selby circuit being a member of Quarterly Board, Church Board and Parsonage Board, and you have ever been most faithful in the discharge of all the duties devolving upon you, ever consistent and standing as you believed for everything that would be for the best interests of the church on Selby circuit.

And, Sister Sexsmith, you have been a good and faithful helpmate all these years, not only attending church services sometimes at great inconvenience to yourself but you could always be depended upon at the socials and tea-meetings. You always came early and assisted at the preparation of the tables and always brought a well filled basket with you, and if any remained you were one of the first to suggest a gift to the poor.

Children's Aid Society

Address by S. M. Thomson, of Brantford.

There was but a slim attendance at the town hall, Friday evening to hear the illustrated address on the work being done by the Children's Aid Societies of the Province for the betterment of children. Mr. A. E. Checker, of Belleville, was present and told something of what was being done in that city especially during the last two years. The number of children that had been taken from wicked homes where they were being allowed to grow up without sufficient parental control. Also that the City Council had given to the society a fine house with every accommodation for a shelter to keep the children in until homes were found for them.

Mr. Thompson prefaced his remarks by stating that the arrangement for his appearing that evening had been made by Mr. Kelso, of Toronto, the Superintendent for the Province. He then spoke of the pride the Canadian people took in anything Canadian, of the excellent homes and environments in which the great bulk of Canadian children were brought up to manhood and womanhood and deplored the fact that in every community there were those who were careless and indifferent about the upbringing of their children who were the hope, the strength, and stay of the country. Then picture after picture, first of all of a number of prominent and well-known workers in the cause of children, then followed a series of interesting pictures of some of the children who had passed through his hands, taken at various times in their lives. Some taken with the children still clothed in their rags, just as they were received, then after they had been cleaned and properly clothed and cared for, all accompanied by incidents and anecdotes in the lines of the children, that made the evening pass quickly, an evening of instruction and interest, the stories being told with earnest whole-heartedness. Many of the pictures shewn were especially touching. Three of one young lad taken at different times, shewed remarkable changes. In the first he was dirty and ragged, and having lost one of his limbs, used crutches. The second picture shewed him after being well scrubbed and decently clothed and the third shewed the same lad after he had been supplied with an artificial leg, thus giving the lad a chance to become a good and useful citizen. Though the attendance was small the result cannot help but be good in encouraging the local society to persevere in the good work of caring for neglected ones.

Don't spend a PAINT !
cent on.....

until you see

WALLACE'S

at the—

RED CROSS DRUG STORE

WE SELL

Alabastine,
Muresco,
Kalsomine,
Jamieson's "Floor Enamel."

NEW LUMBER YARD

Messrs. J. R. Dafoe and W. T. Waller, have purchased the lumber stock and business of Mr. M. S. Madole, and have overhauled the machinery of the planing mill and have it equipped for first-class work, and are prepared to supply the following first-class building material:—

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds,
Mouldings, Verandah Posts. Also Cement,
Sand, Lime, Building Paper, Roofing Drain Tile

in fact anything required in the building trade. Lumber Dressed,
and Sash and Doors, Etc. Prepared to order.

When intending to build, give us a call, foot of East Street.

DAFOE & WALLER,

Orders left at T. H. Waller's Hardware Store, or at J. R. Dafoe's Office will receive prompt attention. Telephone No. 14.

D. R. BENSON

Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, has opened and office second door south of Express Printing Office, where he may be consulted on all diseases of Domestic Animals. All latest veterinary sciences. Residence: West Street, near Madden's grocery.

WANTED—A Good General Servt. Apply to MISS DEROCHE, East Street, 16b

SERVANT WANTED—Experienced girl for general housework. No washing—Two in the family. Apply to MRS. E. C. CARTWRIGHT, John St.

A BEAUTIFUL GASOLINE LAUNCH 22 ft long by 4 ft. -3½ h.p. engine. Very suitable for the back lakes, and can be had at a bargain—must be sold soon. A. F. CHINNECK, Napanee.

HOUSE TO LET—On corner of Robert and Graham Streets. Nine rooms, furnace, bath, waterworks. Apply to DR. EDWARD WARDS, Centre Street.

WANTED—A General Blacksmith in a good locality, the Township of Adolphustown. House and shop free of rent for one year. Apply to EDWARD GALLAGHER, Dorland, P. O.

HORSES WANTED—SEVEN OR Eight horses on Piano or Organ heads. If you wish to do business, call or write J. C. CONNOLY, Yarker, 11-61

40 FARMS FOR SALE in Napanee and Belleville districts. Many of these are valuable farms, and at right price. Call at once or write for list. We can suit you, and you will save time and money. Also some good town properties. W. G. H. BROWN, Real Estate Opposite Royal Hotel, Napanee.

FARMERS
and BUILDERS !

I have a lot of Drain Tile, all sizes, and a kiln of well burned building Bricks I wish to sell at once to make room.

16mp G. WHITTINGTON.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDI-
TORS

DOXSEE & CO.

ANNUAL SPRING

MILLINERY OPENING

SATURDAY, MARCH 27th

and following days.

Where you will have the pleasure of selecting the newest creations in Millinery. The styles and designs of our hats are unequalled.

The 1909 Rust-proof Directoire Model Coverts are here. Call and see them.

NEW COLLARS, NEW BELTS,
NEW BLOUSES,
NEW LISLE THREAD KID GLOVES,
in Black, White, Tan, Grey.

No personal invitations given, but every one will be welcome.

The Leading Millinery House.

THE - DOMINION - BANK NAPANEE BRANCH

PAID UP CAPITAL \$3,981,000
RESERVE 4,979,000

TOTAL DEPOSITS BY THE PUBLIC
OVER \$36,973,000.

DUDLEY L. HILL,
Manager, Napanee Branch.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

PAID UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE OVER
\$10,400,000.

UNDoubted SECURITY FOR DEPOSITORS

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and, sister, *Prasanna*, you have been a good and faithful helpmate all these years, not only attending church services sometimes at great inconvenience to yourself but you could always be depended upon at the socials and meetings. You always came early and assisted at the preparation of the tables and always brought a well filled basket with you, and if any remained you were one of the first to suggest a gift to the poor.

But principally at the W. M. S. will you be missed. You have been their honored President for several years and very much of the success attending their efforts are due to your faithful service, wise counsels and self-denying efforts in helping forward such a grand and glorious cause.

And now in view of the very important positions that both of you have occupied and the willing and faithful service you have rendered we ask you to accept these substantial chairs, not as any reward for service rendered, but as a slight token of our esteem and respect, and we sincerely hope in the days to come that you will take solid comfort sitting in those chairs that you will live long and be happy and be made a very great blessing to the neighborhood where your future home is to be, and also that you will have only pleasant memories of your old friends in Selby.

Mr. and Mrs. Sexsmith made a suitable reply and with much feeling expressed the great sorrow it gave them in leaving Selby, and the pleasure it gave them to know that they were so much appreciated by the people of Selby as shown by the substantial gift made them this evening.

Votes of thanks were given to Rev. Mr. Emsley and also to the singers.

The woman found drugged in a shed in the outskirts of St. Thomas, has been identified as Mrs. Anna Cole, wife of a farmer near London.

ERNESTTOWN.

Some of the young people attended the party at Charles Bell's.

Stephen Amey made a flying trip to Kingston on Saturday last.

Frederick Amey lost a valuable cow last week.

D. Sloan attended the funeral of his brother, at Midford, last week.

Mrs. F. Laidley is so improved that she is expected home next week.

CASTORIA.

Bears the
Signature
of *Charles Fletcher*

TAMWORTH.

There will be one of the largest celebrations in Tamworth on July 1st, that has been held here for a number of years.

John Hayes and Miss Thompson, of Arden, were married at the parsonage, by Rev. Mr. Dixon.

Amos Robson has sold out his store to Mr. Redden, of Kingston, who will open up a butcher shop and grocery store in the near future.

Stanley Wagar and wife are visiting friends in Newburgh.

D. B. Floyd and John Hunter were in Arden on business.

Blackleg in Cattle.

A fresh supply of Blackleg vaccine just in at Wallace's Red Cross Drug Store.

MOSCOW.

Since the weather has turned favorable the maple syrup makers are busy.

The line of the Moscow Mutual Telephone company will be extended soon, to take in three new subscribers.

Isaac Lucas, Watertown, N. Y., is visiting his brother, Joseph Lucas. They spent a few days last week with relatives in Prince Edward county.

Miss Rilla Smith, Picton, is visiting friends here.

Miss Ella Smith is sick at the home of her brother, Everton Smith.

A movement is on foot to establish a rural mail delivery along the Bell Rock route.

WALLACE'S at the RED CROSS DRUG STORE

WE SELL

Alabastine,
Muresco,
Kalsomine,
Jameson's "Floor Enamel,"
Ramsay's Mixed Paint,
Prism Brand Paint,
Litholeum Varnish,
"Do your own Graining,"
Chair Paint,
Varnish Stains (all colors).

P. S.—Paint Brushes at T. Eaton & Co. prices.

NEWS NOTES.

Port Arthur will build a new Collegiate Institute and gymnasium at a cost of \$65,000.

Mrs. Mary Farmer was electrocuted at Auburn, N. Y., for the murder of a neighbor woman.

A hotel porter was fined a hundred dollars at Cobalt for supplying the guests with liquor, unknown to the proprietors. The guests paid the fine.

Robert S. Green, aged eighty-eight, on his way from Tweed, Ont., to Darlingford, Man., with his wife and two sons, dropped dead at the C. P. R. depot.

Sir Robert Hermon-Hodge, Unionist, was elected to the British House of Commons from Croydon. His majority was more than 3,000 over his two opponents.

Toronto Star: At Napanee they lunch off each other's shoulders, in Chicago they practice eye gouging, and in Russia they use daggers. Gee! this wrestling [game is a gentle, lamblike pastime.

Heavy soft snows are reported from many parts of the prairie in the west. The mild weather prevailing takes it off gradually, and expert agriculturists claim no conditions could be better for preparing a good seed bed.

The Nox Tastless Liquor, Drug and Tobacco Cure.

We have yet to hear of one failure to cure where a fair trial has been given. Can be given without the person knowing it, is harmless and absolutely without taste. Mother, sister or wife, you would be doing a great work by giving this remedy to some members of your family. We will mail a full month's treatment for five dollars. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont. At Lawrason's Drug Store.

THE SPRING BUSY MAN'S.

A seventy-two thousand dollar a year man—Hugh Chalmers—tells "How to hire, train and supervise men" in the April number of Busy Man's Magazine. It is a topic full of inspiration and narrated in a bright, snappy style by a salesman who, at twenty-nine years of age, capitalized himself at a million dollars annually and sold his services to a company employing five thousand persons, as well as a force of five hundred salesmen. Another article of timely interest is one on "Canadians and Imperial Titles," by J. M. McConnell, who speaks of the change in sentiment and attitude with which decorations are now viewed in the Dominion as compared with the feeling that existed some time ago. "Canadian Pleasure Parks," is always a reasonable contribution from the pen of G. W. Cooper. Splendid cuts are presented of several beauty spots in different cities. The April issue of Busy Man's Magazine contains many other *real* articles on political affairs, *real* and business, life stories of successful people and men and events in the public eye. It is artistically illustrated and makes an excellent travelling companion for Easter-tide or a welcome visitor to the home during the present holiday period.

and BUILDERS!

I have a lot of Drain Tile, all sizes, and a kiln of well burned building Bricks I wish to sell at once to make room.

16mp G. WHITTINGTON.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the estate of Perry Truax Hamm, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 129 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, section 33 and amending acts, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Perry Truax Hamm, late of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, deceased, who died on or about the 8th day of March, A. D., 1939, are required to deliver or send by post prepaid to Herrington, Warner & Grange, Napanee, Ontario, Solicitors for the Executors of the said will and testament of the said deceased, on or before the 20th day of April, A. D., 1939, their Christian and/or surnames, addresses and descriptions, with full particulars of their claims or demands duly verified, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And further take notice that after the said 20th day of April A. D., 1939 the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which they shall then have received notice, and will not be responsible for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they have not received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE,
Solicitors for the said Executors.

Dated the 18th day of March, 1939.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

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Second class tickets from Ontario stations to principal
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LOW ROUND-TRIP RATES

Winnipeg and return \$32.00; Edmonton and return
\$42.50, and to other points in proportion. Tickets
good to return within 60 days from going date.

Tourist Sleeping Cars

on all excursions. Comfortable berths, fully equipped
with bedding, can be secured at moderate rates through
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DEVELOPMENTS OF TIME

The business methods of to-day are
entirely different from those of
years ago

Kingston Business College

Limited.

Teaches the latest business methods. It's
graduates in Book-keeping, Stenography,
Typewriting, Telegraphy, Civil Service,
etc., secure the best positions available in
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Students prepared for matriculation.

Special courses for backward students.

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President. Secretary.

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Act'g. Mgr.

Bath Branch,
W. GORDON,
Act'g. Mgr.



FIG. D—A FASHIONABLE EFFECT IN PLAIN OR FIGURED SILK.

Dainty Attire for Dainty

SLIMNESS of effect, and daintiness of material, rule spring and summer styles for young girls. The correct figure for Sweet Sixteen is one of reed willowiness; and if nature has lavished more pounds than fashion cares for, careful corset bodies and laced stays, loose lines and high belts must conceal the objectionable proportions.

The smart school girl has no fight to hips or prominent bust lines any more than her elders. Like them, she must be in silhouette a well-bred knife blade, a charming stem which can bloom widely only at the head. In fact, with all the rest of the modish lines falling so straightly and slimly, the heavily trimmed mushroom hats now worn give a good many of us the look of having heads quite out of proportion to the rest of the body.

With the fine wash materials which compose the simpler of the girl frocks, this slimness is especially gracious, giving that look of divine innocence which is so delightful to girl garments. But it is the fashion everywhere to look saintly, ingénue, forever younger than one's years, rather than older.

In Figures A B C and D are some smart new girlish effects suitable for various materials.

Fig. A, which represents one of the many new *princesse* models, is prominently the most useful frock in the gathering, being suitable for both school and smarter use. While simple, the lines of this gown are most elegant, so, though it may be realized in the stoutest gingham or linen, it is also available for a pale handsome cloth, which might also show handsome braids and rich buttons. In fact, it can be made from any material stout enough to allow so severe a style, and for this reason, perhaps, the most solid textures that the coming seasons offers had better be chosen for it.

The model employed for the illustration was in pale buff linen trimmed at the edges, where the buttons show, with a tiny piping of white linen. The buttons were of white pearl, and the little chemisette employed with the gown of machine-embroidered lawn. The model allows either back or side fastening, but since the straight blouse-back is so pretty, I would advise the side-front for fastening.

For the chilly weather we are still likely to have, as well for mountain or watering-place use later, such a dress, in a practicable, smooth-finished wool, would be invaluable. A flower or ribbon trimmed hat would go with cloth linen or duck materials, but for outing uses a plain felt hat, such as is supplied for camping and European traveling, would be entirely suitable.

A very feminine indoor dress is shown in Fig. B. Though made of embroidered Swiss with *Valenciennes* insertions, veiling, a thin silk, and the simplest muslin—indeed any variety of delicate lingerie textures—would suit the model equally well. This charming little toilette is one of the season's nymphs. If one may use the word for a mere dress, the tight sleeves, tucked waist-line and narrow skirt emphasizing slimness to the last degree. It would be especially graceful in the airiest materials, such as Swiss, organdy, point d'esprit, French muslin, etc., and in such cases, since the model outlines a low effect for the neck and displays short sleeves, the guimpe could be left off for little gala evening occasions. But even in these fragile textures, with the addition of the long sleeved guimpe and an airy flower or ribbon trimmed hat, it

is quite correct for any outdoor summer use.

Let me suggest a dimity costume for morning hotel wear in this sweetly youthful design.

To begin with, choose a French dimity, and if the girl is fair and pale, one with pink or rose colored figures. Have the patterning of the dimity as delicate as possible—the bigger figures are not so elegant in this lovely wash texture, and select Italian instead of French *Valenciennes*. A still more delicate medium for the trimming could be point d'esprit footing, which, while more durable than the plain, is yet more fragile than the usual lace. For a dark girl, pale blue, yellow and violet are good colors, and the dimity may show these either in stripes or tiny figures.

The remaining two dresses, in the materials in which they are presented, are for afternoon use. But with trimming simplified or left off, either model would do for practicable wash frocks or simple wool ones.



FIG. B—A CHARMING INDOOR TOILETTE.

A *princesse* guimpe-design is displayed in Fig. C with the fitting of the waist accomplished with the popular tucking, and the shoulders of the low sleeveless bodice portion slashed to show the tucked or embroidered chemisette which must accompany it. For smart effects the model can be made in *Henrietta* cloth, a youthful silk, wool or cotton voile, or in any of the exquisite tissues and needle worked mus-

NECESSARIES FOR MAIDEN COMPLEXIONS

WHY have you "pimples," my dear Maiden? Why is your skin "thick and dull?" Why is it "yellow as a lemon" or "with a blue tinge?"

I will tell you. Because, first, you have never taken proper care of your

sometimes to take a course of calomel or castor oil. Gentle laxatives, and ones that may be relied upon if used when necessary, are sarsaparilla, rhubarb, licorice and water, senna-tea, or figs and senna stewed together.

A pleasant, and girlish way, to take

is invaluable. Every external treatment of the skin, worth anything at all, begins with soap and water and massage.

And now a special word or two to some of my correspondents.

"Summer is coming," writes a girl, "and I freckle horribly. What must I

Rub on the affected part, letting it remain fifteen minutes, then wipe off all but a slight film.

"Scaly eruptions" call for iodine of potassium internally, and sulphur lotions and baths. For a "dry-skinned, thin girl," a tablespoon of olive oil taken internally three times a day will do wonders. Cod liver oil is also good.

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You study too hard, neglect exercise, are unacquainted with the life-giving properties of fresh air.

The skin is like the stomach. It must be fed, washed, tired and put to bed, as it were, under restful conditions. Anything that disturbs the stomach will mar the complexion, anything good for the stomach is good for the skin of the face, for every inch of skin on the human body. So begin with a wholesome diet, regular exercise, baths and the rest necessary. It is far easier to pass mental examinations with a body poised by the right regimen than it is to cram the mind every moment and stand up a bewildered and disfigured girl on the important day.

The most noble mind is affected by a disordered skin, and a disordered skin is only another phrase for disordered habits.

As to nourishing foods, one girl may need one thing and another, but chicken and rice, salads, fruit and milk are accepted beautifiers the world over. A daily diet of sweet, juicy oranges is superb; these acting directly upon the liver and often doing away with the need of laxatives. For the bowels must be kept free even if it is necessary

ade, in fact, is a superb elixir for skins. Different skins need different methods of dealing with them in the way of external beautifying, but all efforts begin by clearing the pores daily of dirt and oil. A steam face bath taken daily for two weeks will do much toward this end for the most clogged skin.

Fill the largest washbowl you can get with boiling water, and enveloping the head with a thick bath towel, which should go over the bowl as well, lean over this for ten or fifteen minutes. If the time seems long, begin with a five minutes' steam, increasing it every day till a half hour is reached. A tablespoon full of dry sulphur in the water will facilitate cleansing and, of course, all the face must be washed with soap before beginning the steam bath. Take the steam at night or when it is possible to remain indoors three hours after it. The sudden shock produced by cold air immediately after steaming, or even an ordinary face-wash, is bad; these stopping the circulation and sometimes exciting serious disorders.

Please, remember that for everything—inactive skin, scaly skin, freckles, moth patch, pimples, and what not—[a gentle massage after the bathing](#)

cold cream instead.

A good invigorant for inactive skins, especially those which are merely thick and dull, may be made from the following:

White-wine vinegar.....1 p'tn
Honey.....3 ounces
Istnglassa.....1½ ounces
Nutmeg.....1 ounce
Red sandalwood (burned).....1 drachm
Put all together in a porcelain-lined saucepan and let the mixture simmer for a half hour over a slow fire without boiling. Strain, and apply after giving the skin a bath with warm water and almond meal or soap. For skins easily irritated, almond meal is often a safer cleanser than soap.

Pimples mean so often a bad physical condition that I am inclined to tell a girl afflicted with them to consult her physician. Still, they are often the result of dust filled pores, when, after the cleansing processes described, a little special local treatment may be applied. For the ordinary sort of pimple, which usually troubles young girls, here is a simple cure:

Bicarbonate of soda.....36 grains
Glycerine.....1 drachm
Spermaceti ointment.....1 ounce



FIG. A—THE MOST USEFUL FROCK OF THE FOUR.

YOUR CREED AND RELIGION

Church Service or Prayer Meeting May be the Opposite of a Holy Place.

The path of the just is as a shining light, shining more and more, separable and confounding the tools with the perfect day. Prov. iv. 18, and products of things with the things themselves.

Either religion is everything to one or it is nothing; so a good many say, but the saying means more than they mean. It would be a pity if the religion of former or of narrowing philosophy became the whole of a man's world. It would be a fine thing if the high motives of religion permeated all things in all our worlds.

We have become so accustomed to calling certain things and acts sacred while others we call secular, to drawing clean lines of separation between religion and life, that it is exceedingly difficult for any of us to constantly make all life mean religion and to make religion mean the whole of life.

Here are our creeds and our churches, with their customs and activities; these, we say, are religion. Here are our homes and our occupations; they make life. This is better expressed in daily com-

munity living and duties than in special ecclesiastical exercises. A church service or a prayer meeting may be the opposite of a holy place, while some home, where a mother is too absorbed in the care of the children to think of church, may glow with a divine glory.

Either God is everywhere or there is no God anywhere for us; either our religion operates through, molds, and determines every act and all of life or is an empty, formal, and useless burden to us. The religion you can confine to a corner of your life finds its grave there.

You may measure any faith and you may test your own by its power to vitalize all your life, to permeate and direct every motive, to make itself felt as the constant determinative force of your life. Whatever does this for you, that is your creed and your religion.

No matter what dreams of living bliss, what mystic pleasures or exaltation may become yours through your religious devotion, it is all

A MOCKERY AND DELUSION unless its power is such that it goes with you on the street, guides your actions and your bearing toward your fellows, and translates its dreams into deeds.

When the religion, or creed, or organization, sect, or opinion fills all a man's mental horizon his electricity in cases of baldness.

heart is chilled, an eclipse of the heart is chilled, an eclipse of the soul takes place. But the religion that is like a well of water within refreshes and cheers him continually.

He only is religious who is always religious, always facing toward things true, seeking the higher and full life for himself and for all, making all his life tell for the best in all life, and somehow with his wholesome cheer and high faith and idealism, making us believe in goodness, and truth, and love after all.

HENRY F. COPE.

ELECTRIC HAIR-GROWING.

Fine Growth Due to X-rays and High Frequency Currents.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Medicine, at Paris, Prof. Hallopeau introduced a young man of twenty-seven, with a splendid crop of hair. The professor explained that eighteen months ago the young man had been completely bald, but Dr. Chicotot had tried experiments on him with astonishing success.

The treatment consisted solely of the alternate use of X-rays and of electric high-frequency currents. Dr. Chicotot claimed no secrecy for his method, and had merely undertaken the experiment to show what wonders could be worked by all a man's mental horizon his electricity in cases of baldness.

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lins so profusely displayed by the shops. Where a fragile material is used ribbon would naturally take the place of velvet, though it is quite the French fad to combine a touch of velvet with the most web-like tissues. A young girl's gown of flowered muslin, shaded roses with deep bluish shadows on a corn-colored background, displayed a short sash and bodice knots of scarlet and blue velvet.

A fashionable effect in broadcloth may be suggested by the last figure, D. The low blouse, with its short sleeves and revers, give a number of suggestions for rich lace and embroideries, in place of the plaid trimming shown. Again, plain or figured silk, the color of the gown, could be used for these bodice decorations and for the skirt band, while the gown material, plainly stitched, would prove not only an inexpensive garniture but one eminently stylish.

So replete with suggestion, in fact, have styles become that there is rarely a smart one which may not be copied in any every day material, all cuts leaning toward smartness of line rather than elaborate trimmings and permitting many changes. The actual restriction is with the dresser of the Empire modes, and to copy these in poor or coarse materials is to forswear taste entirely. A look of poverty—almost vulgarity—is the only result, and since Empire costumes suggest fine carriages besides, the poorer of Fashion's daughters should not attempt them for street wear. With a house-gown the thing is different, for there a fairly inexpensive texture, if suitably delicate, can, with taste and labor, be turned into the loveliest short-waisted costume.

To conclude the subject of the gowns shown upon this page, with B and C all fragile texture would require silk or lawn underslips fitting the figure as carefully as do the costumes. The guimpes required with them may be bought ready made if the sever does not care to attempt them, for every shop of any importance is alive to the demand for these dainty accessories, and shows them in all degrees of elegance and simplicity. Some of the prettiest of the guimpes and guimpe bodices are in plain tucked net or muslin. The entire bodice is more expensive than the pieces which come no further than the bust or a little lower, and are considered by many as more comfortable to wear. The short guimpes run from \$1.50 up; but the cheapest of the bodices likely to last any time will be \$8.50 or more.

All the designs shown are for girls from sixteen to twenty.

Mary Dean

THE DUTCH RABBIT

A simple, but delicious luncheon dish appropriate for Lent is the Dutch Rabbit. Take a number of eggs, depending on the number of persons you desire to serve. See that they are thoroughly boiled, but not left in the water long enough to turn dark. Remove the shells and cut the meat into small dice. Use your chafing dish or a pan over a slow fire. Into this place a lump of butter and a little flour and allow to melt, not brown, then add a teacup of milk, salt, pepper and a little tabasco. When the dressing comes to a boil pour in the chopped eggs and allow to cook for a few minutes. Serve very hot on slices of buttered toast.



FIG. C—A PLEASING PRINCESS GUIMPE MODEL

The Wisdom and Politeness of Good Reading

"OH," sobbed a girl, to whom I had lent a book sublime in subject and exquisitely treated. "Oh, I have read such bad books all my life,—such silly books. I didn't know there were such grand thoughts

in this thought that there are persons

who make a business of suggesting

authors and titles to the unsophisti-

cated in matters of literature.

Certain books, dubbed by the aver-

age girl or boy as old fashioned or

no doubt but that if he were living to-

day he would be reading "Huckleberry

Finn" and "Treasure Island," Stanley's

"In Darkest Africa," Nansen's "Earth-

est North" and a score of other books

the right kind of boy calls "bully."

WOMEN ANXIOUS TO FIGURE
ON BRITISH FIRING LINE.

Proposed That Regiment Should be
Feminine From Colonel
to Drummer.

Good progress is being made in the formation in London, England, of a mounted corps of women nurses, whose duty it will be to follow the army in battle and render first aid to the wounded. The latest feminine candidates for military honors, however, are not satisfied with the scope offered them as members of a nursing corps.

These women all lead an open air life, and are good horsemen and fine game shots, and they think these qualifications could be put to better practical use than in doing hospital work. They want to stand shoulder to shoulder with their brethren in the fighting line should there ever arise an emergency desperate enough to require their services. They propose that the many women throughout the British Empire who possess the same qualifications as themselves shall be formed into a league on the lines of the British Legion of Frontiersmen, thus becoming an Imperial regiment of Amazons, with branches in every colony, ready to answer the call to arms whenever it is sounded.

ENTIRELY FEMININE.

It is suggested that the headquarters should be in London. The regiment would be entirely feminine, from drummer girl to officer. Influential and capable women would be appointed squadron leaders and troop officers, and the instruction would include riding, scouting, driving, rifle and revolver practice, signaling (telegraphic, lamp, flag and heliograph), despatch carrying and all sorts of postal work. Such, in brief, is the scheme.

The matter of uniform is offering no obstacle to the rapid growth of the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry Corps. All the members seem perfectly content with a dress by no means elaborate. They look very smart in short dark blue skirts, high black boots, scarlet tunics, white belts and peaked cloth caps, all of which they have to provide themselves, for the body is purely voluntary.

Each applicant for admission to the corps is told, "Your work in war time will be to follow the fighting line and catch the men as they drop." This prospect does not discourage applicants, and a steady stream of smartly attired women, many of them wives and daughters of army officers, pours into the recruiting office to interview Capt. Baker, the commander of the corps.

TWELVE MONTHS' COURSE.

All members are expected to remain in the corps for at least twelve months and to attend riding school once a week. Applicants must pass a corps doctor and acquire a knowledge of first aid.

Many of the women who join are sufficiently well-to-do to have horses of their own, but for those who cannot afford the expense Capt. Baker is recruiting a corps of nursing infantry. In each case he is ambitious, and says that he is aiming at a strength of one thousand yeomanry and three thousand

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The Wisdom and Politeness of Good Reading

"O H," sobbed a girl, to whom I had lent a book sublime in subject and exquisitely treated. "Oh, I have read such bad books all my life,—such silly books. I didn't know there were such grand thoughts in the world, such beautiful thoughts! Why didn't somebody tell me. I have wasted my life!"

The one which had so torn this young heart with its loveliness was a classic life of Joan of Arc, or Jeanne d'Arc as the French themselves call the Great Maid.

This is what the noble book does for us. It is the touch of angel fingers upon locked doors. The portal flies open, and lo! in a lightning flash, mind, heart and soul read the divine revelation. We know what truth is at last, real courage, genuine beauty.

Of course, the world is not called upon to shed tears over the time wasted upon bad books. But as all of us are not as sensitive to the heavenly touch as was this seventeen-year-old reader—since we may have trained our tastes so long to indifferent style and falsehood instead of truth—there is danger at last of never being able to tell a good book when we see it. The time spent on these silly novels might reap valuable reward if lavished with the same ardor on standard works, such as the politely educated know; if they do not read them every day of the year.

As one excellent educator says, it is only the well-grounded in correct English—those who have laid the foundations of character—who can afford to read a trashy book. But the good work once done, even "The Bride's Oath" or "The Pirate Fleet" may be rotted in without danger.

Young people, however, who have not learned the holier messages of the printed page must begin with the accepted good things. They must even think with every volume they pick up for an afternoon's reading, that they are building up character or pulling it down, drinking in health or the summer rash. They must think lastly that they are making themselves fit or unfit for polite society.

The education of a well-bred girl nowadays pays considerable attention to proper reading, and so important is

this thought that there are persons who make a business of suggesting authors and titles to the unsophisticated in matters of literature.

Certain books, dubbed by the average girl or boy as old fashioned or merely religious, should form the nucleus of every young person's library. Indeed, no library would be complete without them, for they and others, too numerous to mention, are the very foundation of English literature. With their admirable style, great good sense and spiritual uplift, they are the actual eye-openers to all good and great reading. The most important among these are the Holy Bible, "The Pilgrim's Progress" and the plays of Shakespeare.

Considered only educationally, the Bible can give more "pointers" on behavior, beauty of deed and word than all the other books of the world put together.

Take the first chapter of Genesis alone for ravishing suggestion, and halt with the last lines:

"And God saw everything that He had made and, behold it was very good."

Who can read these beautiful and simple words without seeing in the story of the Creation food for eternal and lovely thought? The heavens and the earth have been made and finished for us—for you and for me—and all the host of them.

This greatest of great books and all the others which deal nobly with real or supposed life, teach us how to live, emphasize for our dull wits the nice points of conduct. Instruct us in the very language of the stars.

Many "Lives" by well-known authors are as interesting as fiction. If I must put the thing that way. What ambitious boy can read a good Life of Abraham Lincoln without being thrilled with the hope of being as big and wonderful himself some day? What girl can go with Florence Nightingale through the Crimea without realizing the splendor of a life spent for others?

And both Lincoln and Florence Nightingale were great Bible readers, and the fact of being a Bible reader does not preclude other books. Lincoln loved that dearest of all boy books, "Robinson Crusoe," and I have

no doubt but that if he were living today he would be reading "Huckleberry Finn" and "Treasure Island." Stanley's "In Darkest Africa," Nansen's "Farthest North" and a score of other books the right kind of boy calls "bully."

To buy all the books necessary for education and pleasure is, of course, impossible for any but those with ample means.

But a ticket to a public library will open the way to the right reading and reveal many a rare volume. What every boy and girl who is fond of books should do—assuming that they are not doing it already—is to join a library and get themselves accustomed at least, to knowing good literature. The persons employed in these places give excellent advice where taste is not formed, and any confession of ignorance will be met with sympathy and help.

Say "I don't know what I want," if your mind is at sea, and watch how many good books the young librarian will haul down for you to dip into before you need make the choice.

A little red tape is necessary for library membership. First, personal application is made for the ticket, on which the applicant writes his or her name, age, and whether or not a school member. The ticket is then ready for the person who will stand for reference. Any name in the directory will do for this, though it must never be forgotten that the Reference is responsible for torn or defaced books. With an ordinary ticket allowed persons of sixteen and over, three books can be taken out, one of fiction, one non-fiction and a magazine. The books may be kept out two weeks—except in case of something very new—but a magazine of the current month must be returned in three days.

Special privileges are given with a "teacher's ticket." This is accorded students of any subject who need more than the usual number of books. It allows eight books and a whole month's time, and it is quite possible to have one of these special tickets and one for fiction at the same moment.

Prudence Standish

Many of the women who join are sufficiently well-to-do to have horses of their own, but for those who cannot afford the expense Capt. Baker is recruiting a corps of nursing infantry. In each case he is ambitious, and says that he is aiming at a strength of one thousand yeomanry and three thousand infantry.

The minimum height for recruits in the yeomanry is 5 feet 3 inches, as a woman under that height has difficulty in mounting without help. There is no intention that these nurses when on active service shall encroach upon the work of the ambulance corps. They will not remove the wounded, but will render first aid, further hospital work being left to the organizations within whose province it falls.

WILL GO INTO CAMP.

In the summer it is proposed that the Yeomanry Corps shall go into camp, where they will attend personally to their horses and perform many of the duties which fall upon a cavalryman under canvas.

The establishment of this corps of trained nurses should do much to prevent a repetition of what happened during the Boer War, when a number of high-bred and romantic women, seeking notoriety more than anything else, went out to South Africa as nurses. Totally incompetent, these women were not only in the way, but the cause of much unnecessary suffering on the part of the unfortunate patients who happened to fall into their hands.

The first woman officer of the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry Corps to receive her commission is Lieut. Lady Ernestine Hunt, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Allesbury. She will lead one of the troops of which the corps will be composed. She is well qualified for the work she has undertaken, having received a thorough training as a nurse. She was a staff nurse at Krugersdorp during the Jameson Raid.

RUSSIAN NOBLEMAN'S WOOING

Posed as a Lady's Maid to Make Love to Baroness.

A St. Petersburg paper publishes details of a Russian romance in which figures the wealthy and beautiful young Baroness Ursuroff, the widow of a distinguished Russian Government official.

All the young cavaliers of Moscow were hopelessly in love with her. The baroness, however, rejected all attempts to obtain an introduction to her and lived in perfect seclusion, attended only by an elderly relative. Some months ago a young peasant girl began to visit the residence of the baroness, offering the servants cheap articles for sale. Subsequently the baroness used to buy different articles from the peasant, who was intelligent, had good manners and considerable conversational talents.

The baroness eventually asked the girl whether she would enter her service as a lady's maid. She agreed and discharged her duties to perfection for a fortnight and then revealed "herself" as a young Russian nobleman named Maximoff, who, taking advantage of his fair hair and complexion, had masqueraded as a domestic servant to break down the barriers with which the beautiful baroness had surrounded herself.

The baroness was so much impressed by his extraordinary perseverance that she became engaged to him, and the marriage took place a few days ago.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, APRIL 4.

Lesson I. Peter and Cornelius.

Acts 10: 1-48. Golden Text,

Acts 10: 35.

Introduction.—What indicates that Luke thought the story of Peter and the centurion a very important one? The fulness of detail with which it is given. And what was its importance? It was one of the chief steps in the transition of Christianity from a Jewish sect to a world-religion. The narrow exclusiveness of the Jews, which had fortunately kept their religion pure for so many centuries, was a formidable barrier to this extension. Christ himself had preached only to Jews. That was necessary, for the time of his ministry was too brief for a larger field, and the Jews at first would not have listened to a broader gospel. But Christ bade his disciples go into all the world, and preach the good news to all mankind. The time had come to break down the barrier of Jewish exclusiveness and carry out Christ's larger thought.

I. The Vision of Cornelius the for he "probably had not yet Gentile.—Verses 1-8. Who was the broken his fast."

III. How the Visions Brought Them Together.—Verses 17-20, and Acts 11: 1-18. What had been happening while this vision came to Peter? The messengers from Cornelius had made enquiry for Simon's house (the Greek word implies a careful search through the streets), and while Peter was meditating on his vision, they were even at the gate, and calling for him. Before word of his visitors could reach him, the Holy Spirit in some way made Peter conscious of their coming, and bade him go with them.

Where was the cohort stationed? At Caesarea, on the Samarian coast, about thirty-three miles north of Joppa, where Peter was. Caesarea was a wealthy and important city, built by Herod the Great, and named after Caesar Augustus.

What was the name of this centurion? Cornelius, indicating perhaps that he belonged to the famous Cornelian family (gens or clan), which counted the Scipios and Sulla among its members.

II. The Vision of Peter the Jew—Verses 9-16. As the centurion's messengers, having spent a night on the way, were approaching Joppa about noon the next day, Peter in his turn was supernaturally prepared for the coming event. What was this preparation? It was a vision received upon the housetop. The sixth hour (noon) was "a set time of devotion with pious Jews." He was very hungry,

"Yes, grandma, when I graduate I intend following a literary career—write for money, you know."

"Why, Willie, my dear, you haven't done anything else since you've been at college."

Milliner—"Really, Miss Passay, the white feather on your hat makes you look at least five years younger!" Miss Passay—"Well, you may—er—put a couple more white feathers on it."

Old Chap—"Yes sir, I'm ninety-three next birthday, and I don't recollect ever telling a lie." Young Man—"Well, you can't expect your memory to be very reliable at that age."

STORED WITH TREASURES

THROUGH THE ARCHIVES
BUILDING, OTTAWA.

An Immensely Valuable Collection
—Old Records — Indian
Relics.

The Archives building, which stands hard by the mint on Sussex street in Ottawa, is already stored with treasures of greatest literary and historical interest. The old records, carelessly stored in the top flat of the Langevin block, or hidden away in the tower of the East block, formed the nucleus of what is to-day an immensely valuable collection, arranged and indexed under a system so perfect that the archivist is able to place his hand upon a given document, map or engraving at a moment's notice. This miracle has been wrought by Dr. A. G. Doughty, Dominion archivist.

OF AGE GONE BY.

Dr. Doughty is adding constantly to his records. He has drawn largely upon the British War Office, and has transformed torn and dust-covered maps of old Canada, found in the cellars of Downing street, into plans that to-day are almost as perfect as when they first left the ink-pots of the draughtsmen-explorers of an age gone by. Within the last five years Dr. Doughty has added to his store no less than five thousand original manuscript plans of Canada. He has upon his shelves four thousand volumes of original military papers.

The Archives collection is as varied almost as it is rich. Here you see under a glass case a tiny silver box filled with little paper disks. On each scrap there is a picture and a story, and the contents of the little pillbox contain together a complete history of the seven years' war. There you see the real wampum and the quill seals of the aborigines, there the written records of Canada's first settlers, the original document of the Company of One Hundred Associates. Here is a paper telling of a St. Malo venture twenty-five years before Champlain's first voyage.

UNDER QUEBEC BRIDGE.

On one of Dr. Doughty's tables rests a grim relic of the early wars, a cannon shot lately dug up from its long resting place twenty feet below the bed of the St. Lawrence. It was found by workmen excavating for the piers of the Quebec bridge, and was presented to the government by the contractor, M. P. Davis.

The Archives building has become the Mecca of the historians and the story-writer. The old books of the Archives library contain material for romances innumerable, and, moreover, the atmosphere is there. Public reading rooms are provided.

PICTURES AND FLAGS.

A valuable collection of pictures and flags has recently been given to the Archives by Lady Caron, widow of the late Sir Adolphe Caron. One of these flags is that of the "Quebec Militia" of 1775. Another is the flag of the 1st Canadian Regiment, which went through the Red River Rebellion. On the walls of the Archives

Doughty's glass case are the wampum of the Indian and the letters of the men, English and French, who helped lay the Canadian foundation, letters upon which the ink has faded from black to yellow.

Not the author only, but the illustrator also, finds his raw material on the shelves and in the files of the Archives. Pictures of one sort or another, of most of the men and places of note in Canadian history are to be found there. The system inaugurated by Dr. Doughty works in such a way that additions are constantly being made to the Archives. In the search for historic data, the happenings of the present day are not lost sight of. They are recorded, and the records filed and indexed for the use of future generations.

WHISTLE MADE LOVE SONGS.

How a Driver on Virginia Railroad Won a Bride.

"Then You'll Remember Me," played on the siren whistle of his locomotive, followed by "Love Muh and the World is Mine" and other classics, has won a bride for Robt. Freeman Ellington, engineer on the Southern Railway.

The only siren whistle courtship in the history of love-making appealed to Miss Margaret Angel, a Manchester, Virginia, belle. She lived near the railroad. The nightly serenade rising above the rattle of the trains won her heart.

It's strictly against railroad rules to blow off steam into love songs, but Ellington has won a pardon from the chivalrous master mechanics and train masters of the Southern.

For weeks the officials were hunting for the unknown engineer who used company coal to make the night beautiful, but Ellington, aided by the other railroad men escaped. Now he's married, and the officials have seen his pretty bride and they don't blame him.

"A railroad man doesn't get much time to court," they decided. "We'll call this an exception."

Now Ellington has a little home not far from the yards, and every night when he pulls out for his run, he whistles "Then You'll Remember Me." And the Mrs. sits by the open window and smiles.

Ellington, his wife, and his tunes, are destined for a wider fame. During the Chapman-Alexander revival at Manchester, Mr. Alexander heard the strains of music one night. "I bet that man is sending a message to someone," he said:

The idea appealed to Dr. Chapman, who used it as the text for his sermon that night. Later the evangelists found the engineer and got pictures of him, his wife, his pretty home and the welded steel instrument of love. He will use them in slides in all his sermons around the world.

"There's a very pretty moral for every one in the story," Dr. Chapman says.—Philadelphia Star.

BURGLAR'S TOOLS.

They Pay Five Times the Price to Have Them Made.

Every little while, said a London detective recently, the police arrest a man with a set of burglar's tools in his possession and one naturally wonders where they all come from, says London Tit-Bits.

GERMANY'S NAVAL PLANS

THIRTY-EIGHT BATTLESHIPS BESIDES SMALLER ONES.

Provision Has Also Been Made for Submarines and Feet Auxiliaries.

A naval correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle has compiled the following facts regarding the German naval programme and the measures that are being taken to carry it into execution.

The programme provides that between 1909 and 1917 fifteen battleships shall be built additional to those now on the list—three in each of the years 1909, 1910 and 1911, and one in each of the six subsequent years; also nine cruiser battleships (one each year), eighteen smaller cruisers and eighteen divisions of destroyers. The object in view is to complete the intended establishment of thirty-eight battleships, twenty battleship cruisers, thirty-eight small cruisers and 144 destroyers.

Of the battleships the Schleswig-Holstein and Schlesien, which are pre-Dreadnaughts, were completed in September, 1908. The Nassau and Westfalen,

BOTH DREADNOUGHTS,

were laid down in the spring of 1907 and were launched severally at the imperial yard, Wilhelmshaven, and the Weser yard, Bremen, in March and July, 1908. There was a mishap with the first of these, but she is being pushed on energetically and is expected to be completed by the intended date, which is before the close of the present year.

The Rheinland and the Posen were begun in the summer of 1907 and were launched in September and December, 1908, at the Vulcan yard, Stettin, and the Germania yard, Kiel, both of which establishments, in a return made by German shipbuilders to Count Reventlow, have declared their ability to build ships of the class in from twenty-four months to thirty months, so that they may be expected to be ready for their trials at the beginning of next year, if not earlier.

The battleships known as Ersatz Oldenburg, Ersatz Seigfried and Ersatz Beowulf to replace those old vessels were provided for in the budget of 1908-09 and were put in hand in the summer of 1903 respectively at the Germania yard, Kiel; the imperial yard, Wilhelmshaven, and the Howaldt yard, Kiel.

The last named establishment has stated its ability to build ships as rapidly as the other private yards, so that

THESE THREE SHIPS

may be ready for their trials early in 1911. The three ships that are to be laid down this year are the Ersatz Frithjof, E. Hilderbrand and E. Heimdal. They are provided for in the budget of 1909-10.

The first of the cruiser battleships is the Blucher, which was begun at the imperial yard, Kiel, in the autumn of 1906, was launched in April, 1908, and is now ready for her trials. F and G are both being built by Messrs. Blohm & Voss at Hamburg and were laid down respectively in the summer and autumn of 1908.

This is another of the firms that have expanded their ability to

STARVED BY WHOLESALE REM

THE GHASTLY HORRORS OF BABY-FARMING.

Insight Into the Horrible Trade as It is Carried on in London.

So far as England is concerned, baby-farming is a comparatively modern institution. Even the name was unknown prior to 1867, says Pearson's Weekly.

Early in that year, however, the mysterious disappearance of numbers of young children in and around London caused much public uneasiness. Questions were asked in Parliament. The police took the matter up, but nothing material resulted from the agitation, except to prove that what then first became known as "baby-farming" was firmly established on a regular footing.

There were principals, who had agents in every town and nearly every village throughout the country. They took new-born infants for a fixed sum, varying from £20, or even less in some cases, up to as much as £500 if the parents were exceptionally well-to-do.

There was then no law to prevent their doing this, and although it was proved that most of the unfortunate babes thus farmed out died shortly afterwards, it was found impossible to secure a conviction on the capital charge. There were some few prosecutions for cruelty and neglect, and as many of the baby-farmers as could be located were warned, and their names and addresses taken, and there the matter ended for the time being.

STARVED A HUNDRED BABIES

Three years later, however, in 1870, matters took a more serious turn. Numbers of bodies of new-born babes were found in different parts of London. They were all quite nude, but were wrapped in stout brown paper, which was fastened in each instance with new cord knotted in a peculiar manner. This led the police to conclude that the bodies came from one and the same establishment, presumably a baby-farmer's.

This time Scotland Yard, urged by popular clamor, went to work in downright earnest. Detective Relf, an astute officer, was detailed to make investigations. Under him was a picked corps of special plain-clothes men. They marked London into districts, and took a week to each working steadily. The fifth week of their quest was devoted to Brixton, and here, at last they found what they were seeking.

In a respectable-looking house in that highly genteel neighborhood was unearthed what was practically an establishment for the secret carrying out of wholesale murder. A woman named Margaret Waters was the presiding genius. She confessed to having received within a year some forty children, for a very small proportion of whom she was able to account. It subsequently transpired that the actual number was well over a hundred, the vast majority of whom she had deliberately starved.

Ten poor little babies were inside the murder den when Relf and his men raided it. They all appeared to be moribund, and past human

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A valuable collection of pictures and flags has recently been given to the Archives by Lady Caron, widow of the late Sir Adolphe Caron. One of these flags is that of the "Quebec Militia" of 1755. Another is the flag of the 1st Canadian Regiment, which went through the Red River Rebellion.

On the walls of the Archives building hang rare pictures of old Canada. There is a colored engraving of Toronto in 1840, another of Toronto in 1854, by Kollner, a German. There is a picture of Quebec published within three months of the siege. The plan of the battle of the Plains of Abraham, handed Pitt by General Townsend, is in the possession of the Archivist.

The maps which Dr. Doughty procured from the War Office—in which work Lord Minto gave him valuable assistance—had been long neglected. The work of restoring these maps is still in progress. The torn scraps are pieced together, mounted and cleaned, and are then stored flat in fireproof steel drawers, and kept under lock and key.

BROCK'S SCARLET COAT.

One of Dr. Doughty's prizes consists of the scarlet coat worn by Sir Isaac Brock in his last victorious fight at Queenston Heights. The coat was obtained from the Tupper family, and although well preserved, bears upon it the evidences of the struggle which cost the gallant general his life and saved the country from invasion. Brock's military sash is also there.

Away back in 1790 a man named Du Berger began to build in miniature the city of Quebec. He toiled for months and probably years before he finally produced the old city and its surroundings in a model some 30 feet about, built to scale in every detail. This model was sent out of Canada by Col. By, he who began the city of Ottawa, and was for a succession of decades in the possession of the British military authorities. It stood in the rotunda of the Woolwich Arsenal. Dr. Doughty saw it, made up his mind to get it, and now he has it.

MINUTE EXACTNESS.

Du Berger perfected his model with minute exactness, even to the stubble in the fields and the furrows turned by the ploughs of the men who settled on the outskirts of Quebec. The fences are there around the fields; the heights are there, the river, the fortifications, the wharves, the houses and all the public buildings of the historic city. Tiny guns peep out of the embrasures; match-like bits of wood—miniature timbers—lie upon the quays, stacks of cordwood stand along the front of the lower town. You see the old Chateau Frontenac, the palace of that worthy gentleman, the Intendant Bigot, and you see Le Chien d'Or. It is Quebec as pictured in those two books, curiously similar in material, the Le Chien d'Or, by Kirby, and The Seats of the Mighty, by Gilbert Parker.

MONEY UNDER GLASS.

Those persons who are interested in money will find money at the Archives. It isn't money which a modern coal dealer would care to accept, but it was the everyday paper currency of long ago. It is kept under glass in the library, plain-looking probably, but serviceable enough in their day and generation. Their associates in Dr.

They Pay Five Times the Price to Have Them Made.

Every little while, said a London detective recently, the police arrest a man with a set of burglar's tools in his possession and one naturally wonders where they all come from, says London Bits.

It is easy to buy a gun of any description, and the most reputable person would not be ashamed to be seen purchasing the most wicked looking knife ever made, but who would know where to get a jimmy or a device for drilling into a safe or any of the many tools used by the professional burglar in the pursuit of his calling?

There probably are places in the large cities where these things are made and sold to the users, but such places are exceedingly scarce. It may seem a little strange to learn that most of the tools used in burglaries are made by mechanics who are looked upon as respectable men in the community.

When a burglar wants any particular tool made he goes to a mechanic who can do the job and pays him perhaps five times what it is actually worth for making the tool and keeping quiet about it. Many detectives can recall cases of this kind that have come to light in London.

One in particular occurred some years ago when an escaped convict named Williams went to a blacksmith in the East End and got him to make a lot of drills to be used in safe cracking. He personally superintended the tempering of the steel, but when the job was nearly completed it leaked out and Williams was arrested. In this instance the blacksmith knew nothing of the use to which the tools were to be put. Most of the tools used by burglars are secured in the same way.

The only regular establishment ever discovered where they were made was in the East End. This was years ago and the place was soon pounced upon.

ALCOHOL FOR COLDS.

Medical Authority Tells of Fallacy of Belief in This Cure.

Dr. C. Stanford Read of New York, a medical authority, smashes that daring belief of so many persons that something "with a stick in it" will cure a cold.

"One of the most prevalent and, at the same time, erroneous ideas concerning alcohol is that it prevents colds. How often do we hear the remark made to a guest, who is about to leave his host on a cold night: 'Now, do have a drop of something to keep the cold out.'

Now, if there is anything that is certain in this world it is that alcohol lets the heat out and therefore predisposes to chill. It dilates all the superficial blood vessels of the body, thereby giving temporarily the sensation of a glow of warmth, and it is from this added heat that the temperature is lowered by radiation. In the very cold regions the inhabitants know only too well this effect of alcohol and, realizing the danger, have to be abstemious in order to preserve their lives, and one finds, as a matter of fact, that persons who are frozen to death—in this country, at least—have usually met that fate through their having been in a state of intoxication when cold overtook them."

ships is the Blucher, which was begun at the imperial yard, Kiel, in the autumn of 1906, was launched in April, 1908, and is now ready for her trials. F and G are both being built by Messrs. Blohm & Voss at Hamburg and were laid down respectively in the summer and autumn of 1908.

This is another of the firms that have expressed their ability to build big ships in from twenty-four to thirty months. The small cruisers, about 4,350 tons, are being built at the rate of two yearly and are completed within about two years—less rather than more. Of the destroyers twelve are begun each year. Provision is also made for submarines and fleet auxiliaries.

The great works at the port of Wilhelmshaven, which are to make it second only to Portsmouth and Devonport, are approaching completion and are expected to be ready this year.

MR. PORTLINGTON'S DISMAY.

Admired by a Discovery, He Forms a High Resolve.

"Within the last year or two," said Mr. Portlington, "I've noted a growing snugness in the fit of my garments. I go always to the same tailor and have my clothes made from the same measure, and so I came to recognize finally that I was growing stouter. Certainly my clothes couldn't be growing any smaller, made always from the same patterns, but I filled them out more. I was certainly growing plumper."

"My good boy," I said to myself, "that's your good living, and grateful you ought to be with health and happiness—and some slight portliness." I smiled when I thought of my having some plumpness of figure.

"This morning to my dismay I discovered that I cannot cross my legs over quite as far as I used to. Yes, sir; that's what I mean. I found that I couldn't cross my legs over as far as I used to; the leg that I used to be able to throw clean over I now find stops of naturally on the other knee! In other words, without my having noticed it, I have come to have more than some slight portliness of figure; I am getting fat!"

"This may not seem a matter of grave importance to you, but it is to me. The snugness that before had made me smile now strikes me as a warning, and from now on there's a little more of labor and less of good living for your Uncle Portlington."

REWARD FOR OLD AGE.

Curious Imperial Edict Sent Out From Pekin.

That longevity is deserving of reward in China is proved by the following curious imperial edict from Pekin: "The sons of those people who are over 70 years of age are to be exempted from the service of the government; the brevet button of the ninth rank is to be given to those who are over 80 years of age; the brevet button of the eighth rank is to be given to those who are over 90 years of age; the brevet button of the seventh rank is to be given to those who are over 100 years of age; the brevet button of the sixth rank is to be given to those who are 120 years of age, and monuments are also to be erected for those who are 100 years of age and over."

small proportion of whom she was able to account. It subsequently transpired that the actual number was well over a hundred, the vast majority of whom she had deliberately starved.

Ten poor little babies were inside the murder den when Relf and his men raided it. They all appeared to be moribund, and past human aid. Nevertheless, they were at once removed to hospital, where, however, despite every care and attention, five died next day, and three more shortly afterwards.

THROWN INTO THE THAMES.

Margaret Waters was tried for murder, condemned, and executed. Yet her fate did not deter others from following in her footsteps.

The methods of these miscreants were always much the same, although there were occasional variations in the methods of disposing of the bodies. For instance, Amelia Dyer, who carried on a flourishing infanticide business at Reading in 1895-6, used to throw the poor starved little mites into the Thames, carefully weighting each one with a brick prior to consigning it to its watery grave.

Mrs. Sach (her Christian name also, curiously enough, was Amelia), the North London baby-farmer, who was hanged at Holloway in February, 1903, together with her accomplice and tool, Annie Walters, used laudanum for the purpose of putting out of the way promptly the babies she "adopted." This left no trace, and there was likewise no tell-tale emaciation, as in the case of death from starvation. In other ways, too, she showed remarkable cunning, and that she was caught at last was due entirely to a lucky accident.

Annie Walters had been sent out by her with an infant to be poisoned in the usual way, and all unknowingly she went and rented (to perpetrate the deed in) a furnished room in a house that was occupied by a police-constable. His suspicions were aroused by the sudden death of the babe, and he had the woman "shadowed," his little daughter acting for the time being the part of an amateur female detective. The result was that the whole ghastly business was unearthed, Annie Walters, who posed as a poor widow, being traced to Mrs. Sach's handsomely-furnished establishment, the fell character of which subsequent inquiries made only too plain.

Of course, the above list by no means embraces all the baby-farming cases that have engaged public attention, and it is to be feared that the horrible trade still flourishes exceedingly.

DIETARY OF APPLES.

During a visit to the South of England, a gentleman was recently met who for the last three years has lived on one meal a day, and that meal composed chiefly of apples. He stated that the juices of the apples supplied him with all the moisture or drink he needed; this, he claimed, was of the purest kind, being in reality water distilled by Nature, and flavored with the pleasant aroma of the apple. He partook of his one meal about three o'clock in the afternoon, eating what he felt satisfied him, the meal occupying him from twenty minutes to half an hour.

SALE REMARKABLE CAREERS SILK AND GOWNS FOR DOG INDIAN WAS GRATEFUL SCHOOL FOR YOUNGSTERS

S OF THE ROMANCE OF GREAT BUSINESS HOUSES.

Trade Gigantic Houses of Trade Had Their Origin in a Very Small Way.

"It is no exaggeration to say that four out of five of the greatest business houses in the world have been cradled in poverty and obscurity." So said one of our great kings of commerce the other day, and the statement is as true as it is remarkable.

MARSHALL FIELD'S MILLIONS.

Fifty years or so ago the great Chicago store out of which the late Marshall Field made his millions had its very modest beginning in a tiny Lake Street shop, in which Mr. Field himself sold pins and tape over the counter. A few years earlier he had been driving a plough in his father's fields on the bank of the Hudson, as a preliminary to doing clerk's work in a Durham store, and it was with a few hundred dollars thus saved that the Lake Street shop was stocked.

To-day the business thus cradled is the largest retail shop in the world, occupying a block more than a hundred yards square, with a floor area of thirty-six acres. It boasts a single sales room of 135,000 square feet, is visited daily by over 100,000 customers, and yields \$5,000,000 a year in net profit.

WANAMAKER AND ROUSS.

The great department stores of Mr. Wanamaker, in New York and Philadelphia, are the gigantic development of a small clothier's shop which \$2,000 would have bought outright forty years ago, when Mr. Wanamaker, who had been glad to commence his working life by earning a dollar and a half a week as an errand-boy, first put his modest savings into a venture of his own, little dreaming that they were to be the nucleus of millions. And Mr. C. B. Rouss, the blind millionaire, room rented at a dollar a day, the gigantic business in New York which has now an annual turnover of \$15,000,000.

HOW KRUPP'S ROSE.

The world-famous Krupp steel-works, which to-day employ 40,000 men and yield a net revenue of \$5,000,000 a year to their fortunate owner, derive their origin from a village blacksmith's shop, in which the grandfather of their present owner plied hammer and bellows for a pound or two a week; and the great Armstrong manufacturing works at Elswick, England, which employ over 25,000 hands at wages of \$200,000 a week, are the outgrowth of a very small factory on Tyneside.

BASS'S AND SMITH'S.

The founder of the great firm of Bass, which supplies to thirsty humanity over a million and a half barrels of ale every year, was a Staffordshire carrier, who thought his fortune made when he turned brewer and supplied his neighbors with a few dozen barrels a month. The nursery of the mammoth business of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, which distributes 360,000,000 papers a year and supports an army of over 8,000 workers, was a tiny newspaper shop in the Strand, London, where its founder, in his shirt-sleeves, might have been seen

FASHION IN LONDON REACHES LIMIT OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

Silver Plate and Bowl to Eat From Instead of the Kitchen Plate.

The cult of the toy dog has been increasing every year, and no smart woman is seen in London without a diminutive ball of brown or black or grey fluff under her arm. It is said, however, that 1909 is going to rival all its predecessors in extravagant fashions for the scented canine pets.

A toy dog will soon be a more expensive luxury to keep than a motor-car. One well-known society woman has a maid for a couple of miniature Pomeranians, and the little animals' outfit cost as much as many women spend on their own wardrobe.

"The modern dog, who only weighs as much as a fair-sized doll, is one of the most important members of the household," the manager of a West-end firm said the other day. "It is as necessary for us to cater for him as for his owner or her children."

PLATES AND DRINKING BOWLS.

"The old kitchen plate for the miniature 'toy' is out of the question now-a-days. Every pet has a little plate stamped with his name and a drinking bowl. These are made in anything from fine china to pewter or even real silver."

"The high-bred toy dog suffers intensely in the cold weather, and for this reason sweaters and miniature cardigan jackets are being made. The sweaters are crocheted or knitted, and cost about \$2.50. The cardigan jacket is made of brilliant scarlet flannel fastened with gilt buttons.

"Another novelty is a rain coat made of silk waterproof, lined with a contrasting color. It is very useful in these days, when a woman always takes her dog out motoring. They are made with a hood to draw over the head.

"Dogs' boots have been seen before, but this year they are being knitted or crocheted in thick wool to put on at night when Fido is tucked up in his basket.

"Miniature dog blankets are made of grey tweed, bound with a bright colored braid, with the spoilt creature's monogram embroidered in one corner."

A most ingenious travelling bag for toy dogs will be seen this season. It is made of canvas lined with cloth. The bag contains a comb and brush, a tooth brush and nail clip, and a hand brush to draw on like a glove, made of fibre ten-drils, with which the dog is scrubbed in his bath every morning.

The rest of the outfit comprises a cake of scented soap, some cold cream, a soft bath towel and a bottle of perfume.

PLAYTHINGS FOR FIDO.

The toy dog's playthings are made of India rubber, and consists of balls, solid dolls, mice or tiny replicas of himself.

The latest bed for Fido is not a basket. This resting place he selects in the daytime, but at night he is provided with a miniature armchair. It is fitted with a down pillow, and there is a white fur rug to put over him.

WHAT HE DID FOR WHITE MAN WHO SAVED HIS LIFE.

Traveled 400 Miles in the Wilderness to Bring Back Horns of a Moose.

Indian gratitude has probably never been more sincerely proved than in an incident which recently occurred to James Oliver Curwood, the novelist and writer of boys' books, who returned from the Hudson Bay wilds a few weeks ago. Mr. Curwood is the author of "The Wolf Hunters," an exciting tale of the wild northland, in which the author has spent so much of his time. It was while gathering material for this story that he by the merest chance saved one of his Indian guides, Mukoki, from severe injury—probably death.

FOUND SKELETON.

A few weeks after this, when Curwood and his two Indians were on their return to civilization, the bones of a huge bull moose were discovered, and near the bones of this moose was found the skeleton of a man. The story of the tragedy was plain. The unfortunate hunter had mortally wounded the moose, and had been killed by the animal. Naturally the writer wished to bring something of this wilderness tragedy home with him. The remains of the hunter were buried, but the old and rotting gun and the splendid horns of the moose were carried along. After toting the antlers for 25 miles it was realized that they were too great a burden to pack two hundred miles and consequently they were left behind.

INDIAN GOT HORNS.

"I come get heem weh nsnow fall," said the old Indian, whose life the author had saved.

Weeks and months passed, and back in civilization Mr. Curwood forgot all about the horns. One day recently he received notice from the Detroit customs officials that a package was being held in bond. Investigating, he found that they were the old horns. Mukoki, the uncivilized savage, had kept his word, and had travelled a full four hundred miles in the wilderness to do a kind act for the white man whom he loved. He sent no word, with the exception of four niches in one of the prongs, which was his "forest sign." Mr. Curwood has dedicated his stirring book to this faithful old Indian.

SMALL HENS LAY LARGE EGGS

Great Success of Danish Breeders' Methods.

One of the most scientific attempts yet made to get at the laying value of certain breeds of hens has just been completed at Reading, England. The breeds experimented with in this year's trial were five varieties of Leghorns, one of the two most popular sorts in the world. The following is the estimated profit and loss account:

Breed	Value	Profit
	Hatched of Eggs per bird	
Danish Brown	s d s d	
Leghorns	1907 12 9 7 9	
Danish White		
Leghorns	1907 12 1 7 1	
Danish White		

ON KING EDWARD ESTATE AT SANDRINGHAM.

Success of Alexandra's Early Effort in Teaching the Art of Dairy Farming.

Queen Alexandra has recently taken a deep personal interest in the welfare of the people on her estate at Sandringham, writes a London correspondent. Following her project of operating a farm dairy for the benefit of her agricultural tenants, she has opened a school of needlework for girls and one of carpentry for boys. The Queen's model dairy has long been a great success, and it has paid well. In addition to making profit from the farm, the Queen in the course of two years has trained a number of young women to take complete charge of a dairy farm; and there are applications always on hand for the Queen's own dairy-maids.

The Queen's new venture has also met with success, from the paying point of view, and the girls turned out from her needlework school are finding excellent positions among the nobility in many parts of the country. Several have gone into business for themselves, and are holding their own even against the fierce competition in this line in London.

SCHOOL FOR NEEDLEWORK.

The Queen's school for needlework is located in a pretty little cottage, built in the Gothic style, and scarcely a stone's throw from the Queen's own rooms in the royal residence. Her majesty takes a keen personal interest in this school and very often spends her mornings among the girls, watching them at work.

The curriculum embraced at the Queen's needlework classes is a very thorough one. The students begin with plain needlework, and then take up in their order embroidery, dressmaking, fine needlework, drawn-threadwork, and crochet trimming. The course covers everything that has to do with a woman's dresses, including underclothing, the making of trousseaux, layettes, cutting-out and so forth.

Those who show the greatest proficiency are further instructed in a special course of Norwegian tapestry, in which the Queen herself takes a deep interest. Her house in Denmark is full of specimens of work turned out by her scholars. The girls are also taught the spinning and weaving of clothes and the making of torchon and honiton lace.

One of the best features of the Queen's school is that there is no regular hard and fast system followed. The head instructor tries to find out what each girl's individual tastes are and to develop her in conformity with

HER OWN ARTISTIC BENT.

There are no timetables, no schemes of instruction, and on display of methods.

Everything in the school is of the most up-to-date pattern. The whole series of classrooms are beautifully lighted, artistically decorated, and the girls work under ideal conditions.

About half a mile away from the girl's school is the boy's Technical School of Woodwork. The number

was a Staffordshire carrier, who thought his fortune made when he turned brewer and supplied his neighbors with a few dozen barrels a month. The nursery of the mammoth business of Messrs. W.H. Smith and Son, which distributes 360,000,000 papers a year and supports an army of over 8,000 workers, was a tiny newspaper shop in the Strand, London, where its founder, in his shirt-sleeves, might have been seen at four o'clock any weekday morning packing newspapers.

START OF PICKFORD'S AND FRY'S.

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Less than a century ago a pioneer Pickford was running a van between Manchester and London, covering the journey in the then wonderful time of four days and a half. The original Fry, of cocoa fame, employed barely a dozen men in his small factory in Newgate Street, Bristol. To-day his successors keep 4,400 pairs of hands busy and have a capital of \$7,500,000. The Cadbury cocoa business was cradled less than two generations ago, in a small Birmingham shop; and the gigantic industries controlled by Sir Christopher Furness had their nursery behind the counter of a provision dealer's shop.

Mr. Lever's gigantic soap business had its source in a grocer's shop in Bolton; Mr. Thomas Cook, of tourist celebrity was a journeyman printer when he first struck the road to fortune by cheapening facilities for travel; and Mr. Thomas Beecham sold his first box of pills from a fish-tub stall in the market-place of St. Helens.—London Tit-Bits.

LABRADOR MOSQUITOES.

Terrible Pest to Travellers and Natives in the Northland.

No account of travel in Labrador can be complete without some mention of the terrible pest of mosquitoes. These were always present in immense swarms from the beginning of our trip to the end, and sometimes they made life almost unbearable, writes a correspondent in *Forest and Stream*.

Nothing could be heard but their buzzing. Whenever we attempted to eat they were down our throats and in our eyes and faces and in spite of our head nets and fly dope we were always badly bitten. The natives seemed to mind them almost as much as we did, their remedy being rancid sea oil. I am satisfied that were one so unfortunate as to be caught out at night without protection he would be either crazy or dead by morning.

Our tents were provided with a fine mesh bobbinet inner tent, but some would always find their way inside or come up from the ground. At times our light so attracted them we went outside to see if it were not raining, for the constant tapping of the mosquitoes against the canvas sounded so exactly like rain that it was impossible to tell the difference.

On many nights I had to give up the observation of stars for latitude and longitude because a candle could not be kept lit long enough to adjust the artificial horizon. We unfortunately had no chimney and the mosquitoes swarmed so thickly that without this protection the flame was quickly smothered. There were but few nights cool enough to afford us any relief; we found that it required a temperature within a few degrees of actual freezing to subdue them.

The toy dog's playthings are made of India rubber, and consists of balls, solid dolls, mice or tiny replicas of himself.

The latest bed for Fido is not a basket. This resting place he selects in the daytime, but at night he is provided with a miniature armchair. It is fitted with a down pillow, and there is a white fur rug to put over him.

Solid gold or silver bracelet collars are fashionable for the tiniest dogs. These are engraved with the name and address of the owner, and are often set with gems.

ARISTOCRATIC PAUPER.

Wore Eye-Glass and Carried Silver-Mounted-Stick.

Richmond (England) Board of Guardians have just discovered in their workhouse a pauper who has been in the habit of writing beginning letters from that institution.

There arrived at the workhouse for the man, whose name is Slater, a letter which an official suspected contained money. On opening the envelope there was found in it a postal order for £1 from a gentleman at Stoke-on-Trent. When interrogated Slater admitted that he had written letters to people all over the country asking for money, which was forwarded to him in postal orders. He always, he declared, addressed the letters from "2 Grove road," which is the registered postal address of the workhouse.

Slater was called before the board for an explanation, and created great surprise when he appeared before the guardians attired in a heavy double-breasted coat, with an eye-glass, and a silver-mounted walking-stick, presenting a very distinguished appearance.

The guardians, after discussing various alternatives, such as retaining the money to pay for his maintenance or returning it to the sender, decided to give the man the postal order, and with it his marching orders. Slater was accordingly told that he was now no longer destitute, and must leave the workhouse.

CHOPSTICKS ARE SACRED.

Special Skilled Artisan Makes Them for Jap Emperor.

When the imperial cook has prepared a dish for the Emperor's table he has to take it before the doctors on duty, who examine it carefully. This is called "adokumi," or testing, to discover whether or not the food is poisonous. From the doctors the dish goes to the Emperor. The ceremony of adokumi is very old and was employed by the lords of feudal castles for many centuries. The Mikado takes his meals from a table that is white in color, according to the usage extending back to the beginning of things Japanese. The dishes are fine Kyoto ware, having designs of chrysanthemums, or sometimes pine leaves, cranes or tortoises. The imperial chopsticks are nine inches long.

The making of the Emperor's chopsticks is almost a sacred rite. By special appointment a certain skilled artisan devotes his time to this important matter. Before beginning this work he bathes himself in cold water. Then he locks himself in an inner room to which he admits no one while his task is under way. Indeed, he deems his work as sacred as a Shinto rite.

mented with in this year's trial were five varieties of Leghorns, one of the two most popular sorts in the world. The following is the estimated profit and loss account:

Base	Hatched of Eggs per bird	Value	Profit
Danish Brown	s d s d		
Leghorns	1807	12 9 7 9	
Danish White			
Leghorns	1907	12 1 7 1	
Danish White			
Leghorns	1906	11 8 6 8	
American White			
Leghorns	1906	11 10 6 10	
British (Exhibition)			
White Leghorns	1906	6 4 1 4	

Two striking results emerge. It is found once again that the heavier the bird the less the egg production. The British birds in this case were more than a pound heavier than any others. Of the first four varieties on the above list, the lowest average for a pen was 142 eggs a year per bird, while the 5 pound English birds averaged only 76 eggs each.

A yet more striking result comes out in the consideration of the weight of the eggs laid. The Danish brown pullets yielded nearly six times their body weight in eggs during the twelve months, and each egg was up to the standard weight of 2 ounces. The British birds did not lay twice their own body weight and a third of the eggs were under the 2 ounce standard.

The Danes have arrived at this result simply and solely by breeding especially for this purpose. The ideal they have reached is the little hen—which implies the small feeder—and the big egg.

MOUNTAINS THAT SING.

Wind Blows Through Great Organ Pipes on Cliff.

Singing and speaking stones gratify man's love of the marvellous and mysterious. Two precipitous cliffs in the Pyrenees are called the "snorers," from the peculiar sounds which the south-west wind draws from them. The faces of these cliffs are marked by deep gullies which roughly resemble organ pipes open in front, and occasionally the front is practically closed by a stratum of air held motionless between the cliff and the trees which graze it while the wind blows freely through the gullies, or organ pipes, behind.

On another mountain in the Pyrenees certain cliffs emit plaintive sounds which resemble those of a harp, and are known locally as "the matins of the damned."

The musical stones of the Orinoco interested Humboldt, and are granite cliffs situated at the confluence of the Orinoco with the Rio Meta, which occasionally emit at sunrise sounds which resemble the tones of an organ. The organ tones which are heard when the ear is laid on the rock were caused by the outrush of warm air through the narrow fissures which are partially obstructed by elastic layers of mica.

A sand bank about sixty feet high in Hawaii produces a tone like that of a melodeon when the hand is moved in a circle through the loose sand. If the observer stands with both hands in the sand and slides down the bank, the sound becomes louder and louder until it resembles thunder, and alarms horses tethered near by. Each grain of sand is perforated by a narrow canal, which, as a rule, is closed at one end. The sand is of volcanic origin.

There are no timetables, no schemes of instruction, and on display of methods.

Everything in the school is of the most up-to-date pattern. The whole series of classrooms are beautifully lighted, artistically decorated, and the girls work under ideal conditions.

About half a mile away from the girl's school is the boy's Technical School of Woodwork. The number of pupils in this school is limited—only six being taken, and, as a consequence, there is keen competition among the tenants on the estate for admission. The boys remain in the school from their fifteenth to their twenty-first year and when they come out are equipped with sufficient knowledge to enter any department of the building or cabinet-making trades.

Naturally enough, the Queen has greatly added to her popularity by this new departure. She has always taken an interest in what might be called the common people, but it has only been in the last few years that she has had educational works opened under her close personal supervision.

SAILOR BROUGHT 'MUMS.'

French Sailor First Brought Chrysanthemums to Paris.

It is more than 100 years ago that a French sailor living near Marseilles went up to Paris by diligence, guarding with the utmost care two precious little flower pots in which he had specimens of a strange plant. His name was Pierre Blanchard, and on his arrival in Paris, in November, 1805, he obtained an interview with the Empress Josephine, who was devoted to flowers, among other things. Blanchard had frequently sailed to China and Japan, and there had been struck by the beauty of the flower which was held in such high esteem in the Far East. He had the greatest difficulty in getting his specimens out of Japan and in bringing them home safely in the slow-sailing vessels of those days; but he succeeded and managed to grow the plant in his garden at Aubagne, a suburb of Marseilles.

The chrysanthemum has now spread over most of Europe, and is held in almost as great esteem as it is in the Far East, where it was known certainly as long ago as the ninth century before the Christian era. In Europe there are many societies which are devoted to the culture of the chrysanthemum, but probably the growers will never attain the splendid colors which distinguished the flower in China and Japan, and here in England the gardeners would hardly know what to do without it nowadays.—London Globe.

WONDER OF THE WORLD.

To realize fully the wondrous beauty of the Zambesi Falls, Rhodesia, one must have time to linger and watch the ever-changing scene. The depths of the chasm below are veiled from sight by the rising columns of opalescent mist, and above the yawning abyss the sun glints and sparkles, weaving the drops into a magnificent rainbow. Three hundred feet below roars and boils the swirling flood, as it emerges from the Boiling Pot, rushing on down the zigzag gorge between towering cliffs of rock, narrow, fierce, and of unfathomable depth. One feels that Rhodesia is indeed thrice blessed to possess within her territories the Eighth Wonder of the World.—American World.

Alcohol to Children

Ask your doctor how often he prescribes an alcoholic stimulant for children. He will probably say, "Very, very rarely. Children do not need stimulating." Ask him how often he prescribes a tonic for them. He will probably answer, "Very, very frequently." Then ask him about Ayer's non-alcoholic Sarsaparilla as a tonic for the young. Follow his advice. He knows. *J.C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.*

The first great rule of health—"Daily movement of the bowels." Ask your doctor if this is not so. Then ask him about Ayer's Pills. Sold for nearly sixty years.

The Napnaee Express

E. J. POLLARD,
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5¢ per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the rate will be 10¢ per line each insertion.

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Advertising Contractors and
News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1908, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPNAEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe..... \$1.75

THE NAPNAEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star..... \$1.75

THE NAPNAEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig..... \$1.75

THE NAPNAEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness..... \$1.75

THE NAPNAEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun..... \$1.75

Any three of the above papers..... \$2.40

THE NAPNAEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star..... \$2.25

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CURES INDIGESTION.

Take your sour stomach—or maybe you call it Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastritis or Catarrh of Stomach : it doesn't matter—take your stomach trouble right with you to your Pharmacist and ask him to open a 50-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin and let you eat one 22-grain Triangle and see if within five minutes there is left any trace of your stomach misery.

The correct name for your trouble is

the correct name for your trouble is</p

Take your sour stomach—or maybe you call it Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Gastritis or Catarrh of Stomach : it doesn't matter—take your stomach trouble right with you to your Pharmacist and ask him to open a 50-cent case of Papé's Diapepsin and let you eat one 22-grain Triangle and see if within five minutes there is left any trace of your stomach misery.

The correct name for your trouble is Food Fermentation—food souring ; the Digestive organs become weak ; there is lack of gastric juice : your food is only half digested, and you become affected with loss of appetite, pressure and fulness after eating, vomiting, nausea, heartburn, griping in bowels, tenderness in the pit of stomach, bad taste in mouth, constipation, pain in limbs, sleeplessness, belching of gas, biliousness, sick headache, nervousness, dizziness and many other similar symptoms.

If your appetite is fickle, and nothing tempts you, or you belch gas or if you feel bloated after eating, or your food lies like a lump of lead on your stomach, you can make up your mind that at the bottom of all this there is but one cause—fermentation of undigested food.

Prove to yourself, after your next meal, that your stomach is as good as any ; that there is nothing wrong. Stop this fermentation and begin eating what you want without fear of discomfort or misery.

Almost instant relief is waiting for you. It is merely a matter of how soon you take a little Diapepsin.

London as a Musician.

Jack London, the author, was introduced one day to a musician.

"I, too, am a musician in a small way," London said. "My musical talent was once the means of saving my life."

"How was that?" the musician asked.

"There was a great flood in our town in my boyhood," responded London. "When the water struck our house my father got on a bed and floated with the stream until he was rescued."

"And you?" said the musician.

"I accompanied him on the piano."

that the employees of the Intercolonial were as well off as any railway men on the continent, and that they would bear comparison with the employees of any line in North America.

Where the Money Went.

Alluding to capital expenditure, which appears high, Mr. Graham explained that the magnificent new shops at Moncton, including a spur of railway, would cost over \$2,000,000. Speaking of these shops, Mr. Quesnel, International Vice-president of the Boilermakers' Union, who visits all railway centres of the continent, says : "The extent of the shops and their equipment certainly surprised me. When completed and equipped they will have no superior, nor merely in Canada, but in the United States, and I have visited every railway shop of any importance in North America."

The Prince Edward Island Railway is a belt line, and part of the Government system. Upon this last year there was a deficit of \$95,367.96—which would have been some \$11,000 less had it not been for higher wages paid to that amount.

Expenses are Low.

Mr. Graham demonstrated that the average cost per train mile on the Intercolonial was 1.295, or less than that of any railway in Canada, excepting the Grand Trunk. The Intercolonial also compares favorably with the

given to the three largest railways alone—in addition to this, large amounts of bonds have been guaranteed by the Government. The grand total of government and other help will reach the colossal sum of \$450,000,000, not counting any expenditures on the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Mr. Graham showed that there had been expended on capital account altogether for Government railways, the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island railway \$94,823,192, while the total expenditure on canals had been \$93,457,874. So that if one section of the Dominion had Government railways at heavy expense, the other had Government canals at an equal outlay. So that the one offset the other.

Tender System is Bad.

One of the reasons for the heavy expense to which the Intercolonial is subject in the purchase of supplies is found in the fact that by advertising for tenders all dealers in supplies know exactly what the Government must buy and the quantities. As to the prices paid these were also published, and are open to all men to read.

The Minister complained that the system of public tender, and publishing the accounts of the railway in detail supplied information to the trade which operated adversely to the Government, and opened the way for co-operation to maintain prices on the part of dealers. Then again the tender system operates against the Government because the unsuccessful tenderer will not ship freight over the road although they may be heavy shippers.

Mr. Graham expressed the opinion that unless some arrangement is made whereby the Intercolonial will become the outlet for some transcontinental line, it will only be a local road for all time to come, and there is not enough local traffic to keep it going on a paying basis—This led the minister to favor the idea of acquiring branch lines.

Must Have Branch Lines.

On this point Mr. Graham said that the question of branch lines must be faced, as it does not need an authority on transportation and railway traffic to understand that there can be no prosperous main line unless it is fed by branches stretching out into adjacent territory. The minister referred to the action of the Canadian Pacific in this regard and the way in which the Grand Trunk Pacific was reaching out in the west and establishing branch lines to feed its trunk line, and the Intercolonial must do the same thing. Continuing the minister said that while the present conditions do not warrant the Government in launching out on the acquisition of existing branch lines, and the construction of new ones, the time cannot be far distant when the Government will be forced to take one of two positions, either to adopt the policy of expansion itself, or in the interest of the road and the country it serves, lease the railway to some company that will adopt these business like measures.

Grand Trunk Pacific.

On the prairie section of the Grand Trunk Pacific, Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, Chief Engineer Western Division for the National Transcontinental Railway, reports to the Minister of Railways that the railway is complete from Winnipeg to 8 1/2 miles west of Battle river a distance of 683 1/2 miles.

Upon the Eastern division of the National Transcontinental, from Moncton to Winnipeg a distance of 1,804 miles, the following percentage of work is done.

From Moncton to the New Brunswick line, 255 miles, 39 per cent done.

From last point to Clear Lake, province of Quebec, 398 miles, 53 per cent done.

From last point to near boundary of

on the brain."

This rejoinder effectively silenced the verbose representative from North Toronto, who has not yet recovered from the verbal trouncing administered to him by Mr. Clark of Red Deer quite recently.

Fisher Lands on Foster.

During the discussion on the civil servants' salaries, Mr. Foster made many statements for which Mr. Fisher called him to account. Mr. Foster interrupted Mr. Fisher to say that in 1896 the Conservative party tried to get a vote through the House for agricultural purposes, and were prevented by Mr. Fisher and his leader, Sir Richard Cartwright. In reply to this Mr. Fisher said that he was not a member of the House at that time. A little matter of fact like this, however, does not trouble Mr. Foster, it is a fair example of how near he gets to the truth.

Later in the debate Mr. Fisher scored heavily—he told Mr. Foster that in 1896 the people refused any longer to have him (Foster) handling the finances of the country, and he concluded a scathing rebuke to Mr. Foster in these words :

"And if to-day the present Government is still in power, if Mr. Foster and his friends are still sitting to the left of the Speaker, it is largely because the people of Canada, last October, were afraid that if they allowed the leader of the Opposition to attain to power Mr. Foster would again handle the finances of Canada. Judging from what we know most men will say that Canada was right, and they will continue to say that just as long as Mr. Foster is in the position which he now occupies in his party, and is the future Minister of Finance of the Conservative party."

This statement of Mr. Fisher was received with loud expressions of approval from the House.

Get the Best Man.

Some discussion arose in the House on the appointment of a commissioner to succeed the late Mr. Greenway. After lengthy speeches had been delivered by members of the Opposition, Mr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, traversed the whole situation in ten minutes. His speech was an example of what can be accomplished by a man who addresses himself to the subject. Mr. Clark said what was wanted was a man having capacity for work, qualifications for the position, ability to examine into, not only the needs of the farmer, but the needs of the whole community, a man of judicial qualities who can procure and appreciate evidence from all classes.

New G. T. P. Loan.

The Government has given notice that a loan of \$10,000,000 may be made the Grand Trunk Pacific. This will prevent the sacrifice of securities in the present state of the money market and ensure no delay in completing the road. This is a national undertaking and the people will support the Government in any action likely to hasten the time when this railroad will be open for traffic throughout its length.

The session has lasted two months, and no scandal has been brought forward yet by the Opposition. Trivial matters, which at best are questions of opinion, have occupied the attention of committees. The public business appears to be conducted upon lines which indicate care in regard to the public interest.

Trade returns and treasury receipts continue to show an improvement and the economy practiced by the Government during this temporary check to the public revenues will prove to the people that the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier may be trusted to guide the affairs of the Dominion safely through the period of depression.

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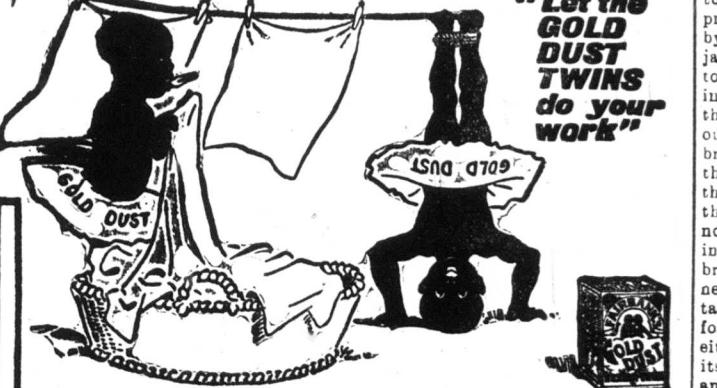
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All
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Limited

"Let the
GOLD
DUST
TWINS
do your
work!"



Gold Dust Stands Alone

in the washing powder field—it has no substitute. - You must either use

Gold Dust Washing Powder

or something inferior—there is no middle ground.

Buy GOLD DUST and you buy the best.

OTHER GENERAL
USES FOR
GOLD DUST

Scrubbing floors, washing clothes and dishes, cleaning wood-work, oil cloth, silverware and tinware, polishing brass work, cleansing bath room, pipes, etc., and making the finest soft soap.

Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Montreal, P. Q.—Makers of FAIRY SOAP.

GOLD DUST makes hard water soft

TORIA

ays Bought, and which has been
irs, has borne the signature of
nd has been made under his per-
onal supervision since its infancy.
allow no one to deceive you in this.
ions and "Just-as-good" are but
with and endanger the health of
Experience against Experiment.

CASTORIA

substitute for Castor Oil, Pare-
ing Syrup. It is Pleasant. It
, Morphine nor other Narcotic
guarantee. It destroys Worms
. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind
Troubles, cures Constipation
imitates the Food, regulates the
iving healthy and natural sleep.
—The Mother's Friend.

STORIA ALWAYS

the Signature of

Hitchens.

Have Always Bought

Over 30 Years.

17 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

"THE COWBOY BARONET."

Sir Genille Cave-Brown-Cave proves
Zam-Buk excellent for Hurts & Sores.

Sir Genille Cave-Brown-Cave, of
Stretton Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch,
Leicestershire, who is better known in
Canada as "the Cowboy Baronet," has
had a wide experience of the value of
Zam-Buk. Writing to a friend recently,
and speaking of this great balm,
he says:—

"I feel it is only my duty to let you
know what great benefit I have derived
by keeping Zam-Buk handy, and
having it in constant use. For the
sprains and bruises which I have in-
curred in my horsemanship, and in my
cowboy life generally, I have found it
a reliable and speedy healer. Some of
the best riders in the West that I
know, use Zam-Buk regularly with the
greatest benefit. I may mention that,
on one occasion, my horse, "Bob,"
came down with me, rolling over my
limbs, and tearing pieces of skin off
my arms. By use of Zam-Buk im-
mediately the wounds and bruises
were cleanly and quickly healed, and
the raw parts covered with new,
healthy skin."

"When on Mexican plains, I have
used Zam-Buk for poisonous insect-
bites."

"Zam-Buk has yielded me far more
remarkable results and generally proved
more reliable than anything could
have done in the way of mere oint-
ments or emollients, and I think it
unequalled for skin injuries and
diseases."

WONDERS OF RADIUM.

Causes Every Form of Birthmark and
Mole to Disappear.

In view of the announcement of the
establishment of a radium institute
under the patronage of the King, and
in view, furthermore, of the remarkable
work being done in the London
hospital in the treatment of diseased
human tissues with radium, great
interest attaches to the lecture re-
cently delivered at the clinical theatre
of that institution by Sir Frederick
Treves.

Sir Frederick began by uttering a
word of warning to those disposed to
take too sanguine a view of the possi-
bilities of radium in therapeutics
and reminded the scientists and
surgeons present that some optimists
expected a total revolution of
medicine by the use of X-rays and a
high frequency current of Finsen
light.

"These have done marvelous work,"
he said, "but have not fulfilled all
the confident expectations."

The lecturer then told the story of
cases of various maladies treated and
declared, among other things, that it
now is established that radium can
cure every form of birthmark or
mole and said he would like to ask
any surgeon present whether he
knew of any other remedy that would
do this. He cited cases of his own
observation of the removal of angioma
tumors and enlarged blood vessels,
in one instance covering one side
of a girl's face. In another instance
a solid mass the size of an egg on
a boy's arm vanished after a month's
treatment.

"It is safe to say that there is a
relation between the amount of radium
used and the amount of good
done," said Sir Frederick. "At the
present moment we have only small
quantities, but we are dealing with a
substance that may be regarded as
almost limitless in power. This can-
not be said of X-rays and Finsen
light. From the fact that this rela-
tion exists we may draw the conclu-
sion that, so far as growths of a cer-
tain type are concerned, if we only
have sufficient radium we can carry
out whatever may be the wishes of
the surgeon.

"The effect of radium in chronic
eczema is well known. As regards
rodent ulcers I may say those certain
types may be cured by radium. One
case in which an ulcer was of many
years' duration and in which the
tissue had adhered to the bone was
unsuccessfully treated by X-rays and
Finsen light. A cure, nevertheless,
was effected at two sittings with
radium."

PRECAUTIONS AT SEA.

Life-Saving Devices Not Seen by
Passengers on the Big Liners.

There are many small things in
the way of equipment for the saving
of life on the big steamers of to-day
that are perhaps unknown to the
passengers, and until occasion arises
where they are called into practical
use their presence on the vessel is
not noticed by the traveler. But the
captain and his crew know where they
are and know how to use them effec-
tively when necessary.

Probably one of the most important
features of protecting the vessel
itself in the event of her being in
collision at sea is the system of clos-
ing the collision bulkhead doors,
which in case of a bad crash would
keep the impounding flood of the sea
out of all compartments except the
one at the point of contact. In one
of the best systems of this kind the
steamer has 24 heavy bulkhead doors,
each a half ton in weight, which can
be closed from the bridge within a
minute and without the aid of power
from the engine room. The little
controller is in the chart room, and the
power in the wrist of a 12-year-old
boy is sufficient to turn it.

London Sandwichmen

HUMAN POSTERS LEAD MISER-
ABLE EXISTENCE.

Ex-Policemen, Ex-Actors, Business
Men, Clergymen and All Sorts and
Conditions of Humanity Walk
Wearily Through the Streets of
the Metropolis With Their Sign
Boards—Get 36c. For Long Day.

Close to the Trocadero restaurant,
just back of Piccadilly circus—the
haunt of the gay world of London—
is an obscure little court which bears
the suggestive name of "Ham yard."
In this little bypass, removed but a
step from the human tide which
pours through the great thorough-
fares of this district there assembles
every morning about seven o'clock a
mobley throng of persons, many of
whom once called themselves self-res-
pecting citizens. Clad in tatters and
rags, broken down morally, physical-
ly and mentally, these human derel-
icts seek employment either as ordi-
nary "sandwichmen," or, attired in
borrowed togs consisting of frock
coat, well-creased trousers, top hat,
gloves and closely-rolled umbrella,
saunter forth into the hurly-burly of
life as members of the "Gentlemen's
brigade."

Ex-policemen, ex-actors, business
men, clergymen, representatives of
every profession, all "ex-something"
in life, find their way daily to Ham
yard. The lives of these ghosts of the
gutter are often full of tragic sur-
prises, relieved occasionally by
strokes of fortune when they find
money or articles of value during
their weary wanderings.

It is not easy to obtain from the
sandwichmen any information about
themselves. Hiding under assumed
names—as most of them do—they
have deliberately buried their past,
and few will consent to resurrect its
memory. To Smith of Ham yard,
however—W. R. Smith, to be exact—
the secret of many an interesting
career has been revealed. Smith has
had more experience with sandwich-
men than perhaps any one else in
the world. For more than forty years
he has made a living for himself by
keeping alive such unfortunates. Occa-
sionally, of course, the human flotsam
and jetsam cast upon the shores of Ham
yard leave messages that tell their
stories, just as other wrecks
along the ocean sands.

The pay for sandwichmen is not on
a luxurious scale. For carrying ill-
minated boards at night for four
hours, the remuneration is only 60
cents. This is the highest pay in the
service. The average for a full day's
work is 36 cents; those who do night
tramping with illuminated boards
getting four cents more. Some of the
men make regularly 60 cents per day,
but they have to start work at 7 a.m.
and work up to a late hour. They
are usually sent to the outlying dis-
tricts. Those who march about the
streets in central parts of London sel-
dom make more than 40 cents a day.

Sandwichmen are not allowed in all
parts of London, and are forbidden
in the Strand, Piccadilly and Bond
street, which are termed "congested
districts."

Altogether the life of a sandwich-
er is not a waltz dream; to some it is
more like a species of nightmare. We
would not advise any one just start-
ing out in life to consider the "profes-
sion" seriously as a career.

There are two distinct grades of
sandwichmen—those who carry the
ordinary boards and those who be-
long to what is termed the "gentle-
men's brigade." These latter are the
pick of the men who follow sandwich-
ing as a means of regular livelihood.
They must be tall and of "distingue"
appearance, as it were, for they are
required to dress up as "swells" and
go about the streets giving out hand-
bills. They are usually fitted out
with frock coat, top hat and the us-



The Pursuit of Happiness and Comfort

compels everyone when suffering with
headache, etc., etc., etc., to consult a good
honest competent Optician or Oculist.
Oculists charges you we do not and promise
to tell you if necessary to go to a specialist.

Most Expert Testing Free.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded
everytime, bear in mind.

F. CHINNECK, Jeweller

Near Royal Hotel.

GAS!

You know there's nothing like Gas
Light to make your home or store
look cheery. But do you know Gas
is the cheapest of lights. It lights,
warms, and ventilates. You can
have a good white light of 50 candle
power sufficient for most rooms at a
cost of half a cent per hour.

Gas for Light, 15½ c.

Per 100 Cubic Feet.

Gas for Fuel, 13c.

Per 100 Cubic Feet.

A light will consume from 2 to 3
cubic feet per hour.

A gas range from 10 to 12 cubic
feet per hour.

A water heater from 10 to 12 cubic
feet per hour.

Gas Log from 10 to 15 cubic feet
per hour.

The Napanee Gas Co.

35th

**C
O
A
L** || **Anthracite
Steam
Smithing
and
Cannel**

—ALSO—
DRY SLABS AND HARDWOOD
FOR SALE.

bites.
"Zam-Buk has yielded me far more remarkable results and generally proved more reliable than anything could have done in the way of mere ointments or embrocations, and I think it unequalled for skin injuries and diseases."

No clearer evidence than the above from this well-known Baronet could be needed to prove the unique merit of Zam-Buk, and to show the wisdom of always keeping handy a box of the wonderful balm.

Zam-Buk is Nature's own healing balm, being composed of pure herbal essences. It is a sure cure for eczema, ring-worm, ulcers, cuts, burns, bruises, poisoned sores, chronic wounds, bad leg, piles, festering sores and all skin injuries and diseases. Druggists and stores everywhere sell at 50c a box, or post free for price from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto; 3 boxes \$1.25. You are warned against harmful imitations, sometimes represented to be "just as good."

A CAREFUL MAN.

When It Came to Money He Had to Put on the Brakes.

The passengers in an accommodation train which was winding its way through New Hampshire were interested and amused by an elderly couple who sat in the middle of the car.

They talked as if there were no one else in the car. Therefore, having heard most of their private plans, no one was surprised to have the old man take the assembled company fully into his confidence. At one station he rose and addressed the passengers in general.

"Can anybody change a five dollar bill for two twos and a one or five ones?" he inquired.

"I can," said a brisk woman, and the transfer was quickly made.

"Now, could anybody change this one dollar bill for four quarters or tens and fives?" asked the old man.

"I can give you two fifties," said a man from the rear seat, "unless somebody else can do better."

It appeared that nobody could or at least nobody offered, so as the train started the old man lurched down the car to the possessor of the two fifty cent pieces.

"Thank you," he said as he took the money. "I'm obliged, though I'd have liked the quarters best. You see, Marthy has set her mind to stop off at Nashua whilst I go on up to my brother's with the eggs and truck. And, though she don't plan nor mean to be a spendthrift woman, when she's let loose amongst a lot of stores she'll run through 50 cents in an hour easy, and I kind of have to put a curb on her."

steamer has 24 heavy bulkhead doors, each a half ton in weight, which can be closed from the bridge within a minute and without the aid of power from the engine room. The little controller is in the chart room, and the power in the wrist of a 12-year-old boy is sufficient to turn it.

When the captain suddenly finds himself enveloped in a thick fog and hears the blasts of the sirens of other vessels too close about him to be comfortable, he usually turns the controller, and instantly a system of bells is started jingling in all sections of the steamer. The ringing lasts for about 30 seconds, and firemen and trimmers have ample opportunity of getting outside the zone of danger before the big doors begin to close. Within a half minute after the bells start ringing the watertight doors descend under the action of a mechanism operated by a hydraulic pressure of about 750 pounds to the square inch. The pressure exerted on the big steel doors is so great that they have been forced through and closed over some two feet of coal.

Are Plants Lazy?

Are plants lazy? From my standpoint of observation for sixty years, they are. They will seek the nearest food regardless of consequences. In my garden a few years ago I had an annual six or more feet high. One morning I observed that the wind had blown it over flat upon the ground. There were no projecting roots protruding from the northeast side of the plant. All of the roots upon that side were curved around toward the southwest. With a spading fork I lifted the earth upon the southwest side of the plant and discovered a forkful of decayed stable manure. The roots upon the northeast side curved to the southwest because it was the shortest route to a food supply. That was manlike. The fact that it meant death to the plant when the fall winds came was not considered—Francis Wayland Glen in Louisiana Planter.

The Wonders of To-morrow.

"The next era," wrote Edison recently "will mark the most wonderful advance in science and invention that the world has ever known or hoped for." And here are some of the remarkable developments this great scientist foresees:

Moving pictures, so perfected that the characters will not only move, but will speak, and all the accessories and effects of the stage will be faithfully reproduced.

The disappearance of the locomotive, all trunk lines being operated by electricity.

The triumphant culmination of our fight against tuberculosis and cancer.

Better realization of the possibilities of coal supplies, whereby we shall learn how to utilize them without throwing away 90 per cent. of the efficiency, as to-day.

pick of the men who follow sandwiching as a means of regular livelihood. They must be tall and of "distingue" appearance, as it were, for they are required to dress up as "swells" and go about the streets giving out handbills. They are usually fitted out with frock coat, top hat and the usual paraphernalia befitting such attire. Public sympathy seems to go out to these supposed "gentlemen in distress," and, consequently, the sandwich contractor does not hesitate to play up this impression for all it is worth. It is rather an advantage to get into the "gentlemen's brigade," for occasionally persons of wealth become interested in these men and try to give them an opportunity of improving their condition.

The "gentlemen's brigade" has helped to elevate the sandwichmen's "profession" somewhat. It need no longer be a fearsome, bedraggled, rag-and-tatter calling, but, if a man gets into the exclusive "gents' corps," he can at least always be dressed well, even though the clothes be borrowed, and though every night sees the supposed "gentleman" stripped of all his finery, like the wicked prince in the fairy tale.

There is a standing reward of 12 cents for every missing set of boards returned to their lawful owner. Owning to the propensity of sandwichmen to make the best of their luck, taking it out in various forms of conviviality, many sandwich boards come to grief. As soon as a man makes a "find" of any considerable amount, he immediately divests himself of his boards, leans them up against the nearest railing, and bids farewell to his peripatetic calling for the time being. Occasionally, these boards are quite valuable, those with illuminated devices having gas generators inside them sometimes costing about \$15. each. It is seldom that boards of this description are lost, however, as only the most respectable men are allowed to carry them.

—ALSO—
DRY SLABS AND HARDWOOD FOR SALE.
Office, West Side Market Square, Phone 104
Yard: Foot of West Street. 1-tt

CHAS. STEVENS,

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.
Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE

Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street
26m Napanee

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., G.P.S.
Physician Surgeon etc.

Late House Surgeon at the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee.

DEROCHE & DEROCHE.

H. M. Deroche, K. C., C. C. A.
H. M. P. Deroche, B. A.

Barristers Etc.

MONEY TO LOAN

Mr. H. M. P. Deroche will be in Tamworth every Wednesday.

W. G. WILSON,

BARRISTER,
Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.

OFFICE—North Side Dundas Street,
Napanee, Ont.

DR. C. H. WARTMAN

DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

Hob and Nob.

The phrase "hob and nob" is a custom it indicates a greeting in olden days thus: With stout chancery were in fashion there was a small elevated projecting shelf in the hob and behind it a stool. In winter time the beer was placed on the hob to warm, and the cold beer was set on a small table, and it has been called the nob, so that the question "Will you hob or nob?" would only have meant, "Will you have warm or cold beer"—i.e., beer from the hob or beer from the nob.

POSITIVELY FREE!

Trial Package Postpaid, "Hennequin's Infant Tablets."

Any Address. Send Post Card. Write your Address plainly.



Hennequin's Infant Tablets

Saves Babies' Lives. For Babies and Small Children. (Made in France.)

Dr. Hennequin's Infant Tablets saved our little girl's life. Three doctors said she could not live. The Tablets cured her—Mr. E. R. McBRIDE, Napanee, Ont.

My baby was so weak from sickness that he could hardly walk. We thought he would die. We could find nothing to help him. I was given a sample package of these Hennequin Tablets; we used them; I saw a change at once. We secured the Tablets, and our baby improved every day, and is now a bright, fat, good natured boy; you could not believe he was the same child. They certainly cured my baby and saved his life. I believe them to be the best medicine ever sold for babies. Mothers if your babies are not well take my advice and try these Tablets—Mrs. JAMES RIDDELL, Barrydale, Ont.

We have hundreds of such letters. If the Tablets were not what you need we would not offer to give them away and pay for them. If your baby is not well send for trial package.

Hennequin Tablets have the letter "H" stamped upon them—this is your guarantee.

All dealers, 25c per package, or 5 for \$1.00 sent postpaid to any address.

DOUGLAS & CO., Wholesale Agents, Napanee, Ont., Can.

Mfrs. of DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN LINIMENT, Coleman's Paste, A. A. A., etc., etc.

When writing please mention this paper.



Three Months gone!

Three months of this year have gone and you are right down! If you are "played out" in 3 months how can you hope to keep up for the rest of the year? Read the following story from B.C. and receive the hope it gives to every weary, worn and played-out man and woman.

COULD SCARCELY GET AROUND

"Mrs. Worden has taken four bottles of PSYCHINE and it has made a new woman of her. Before she started to take PSYCHINE she could scarcely get around to do her work, and now she can do it without feeling the least fatigue. It will strongly recommend PSYCHINE to any one. It will relieve their suffering."

W. J. WORDEN, Works Point Barracks, Victoria, B.C.

This is just what PSYCHINE was intended to do. Thousands of weary toilers have praised God for PSYCHINE, the Greatest of Tonics, and many were on the verge of decline before they heard of it. But no matter how far gone, PSYCHINE has proved their friend and wrought deliverance. PSYCHINE goes to the seat of the trouble, and while it is creating Rich, Red Blood, it attacks any diseased part of the Throat, Lungs, Chest and Stomach. PSYCHINE rightly merits the title given it by thousands, viz., the "Great Tonic Healer." PSYCHINE is highly recommended by the Medical Profession because of its great Tonic properties. It creates an appetite and gives new life when all else has failed.

All Druggists and Stores sell PSYCHINE at 50c and \$1.00 a bottle. Send to Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Toronto, for a FREE TRIAL.

PSYCHINE
PRONOUNCED SI-KEEEN

THE GREATEST OF TONICS FOR HEALTH AND ENERGY

SEVEN YEARS AN INVALID

Then She Took "Fruit-a-tives" And Is Now Well.

Arnprior, Ont., Nov. 27, 1908.
I was an invalid for seven years from fearful Womb Trouble. I had falling womb, with constant pain in the back and front of my body and all down my legs. There was a heavy discharge and this made me weak, sleepless, restless and miserable. Often I was obliged to be in bed for a month at a time. I was treated by several doctors, but their treatment did me no permanent good.



A few months ago, I was persuaded to try "Fruit-a-tives." I took several boxes, and from the outset of this treatment I was better, the Constipation was cured, and the discharge lessened. I took, for the paleness, several bottles of the Iron Mixture as recommended in the "Fruit-a-tives" book, but I feel that it was "Fruit-a-tives" alone that cured me.

(Mrs.) Eliza Levesque.

Take Mrs. Levesque's advice. Take "Fruit-a-tives" and cure yourself. 50¢ a box, 6 for \$2.50; trial box 25¢. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

A famous animal painter says that when he was a boy he once witnessed a fight between two dogs, one of which belonged to an Irishman who was a retired prize-fighter. The Irishman's dog was badly beaten, and the fact was a source of deep chagrin to the owner. He was very jealous of his dog's record, but as only he and the painter had seen the fight he asked the latter in a decidedly significant way which of the dogs won.

"Why?" was the reply, "your dog won, of course. He was underneath the other dog, but he was chewing the life out of the ear all the time."

"That's right," said the Irishman. "You have saved your life."

No Sham About It.

A newly-enrolled territorial was rather alarmed during his first experience of a sham fight, especially as he heard the colonel in command declare that everything was to be done "the same as in actual warfare." No sooner was the first blank cartridge fired than the frightened soldier dropped his gun and took to his heels.

"Hey, why are you running away?" shouted his captain as the man dashed by him.

"It's all right, sir. I'm doing the same as I would do in actual warfare."—London Scrap.

STILT WALKING.

In Some Parts of France It is an Absolute Necessity.

In some parts of the world, particularly in the low districts of France, stilt walking is a necessity. In Gascony there are great level plains covered with stunted bushes of dry heath. These waste lands have a soil that is so permeable, so soft and yielding, that the slightest fall of rain makes them practically impassable by ordinary methods of pedestrianism. But these wastes must be traversed at all seasons by the poor people of Gascony, and necessity has accordingly made the Gascons a stilt walking people, and men, women and children may be seen at all seasons of the year stuck upon high stilts, trudging through the waste lands, carrying baskets, bundles and the like. The stilts used are about five feet long and often longer.

The shepherds of Landes all go on stilts. The shepherd is provided with a stout staff that answers for many purposes. At the proper place in the staff is a flap, which makes a comfortable seat when turned down. On this the shepherd quietly sits and watches his flock, and while he sits up there he knits or spins with a distaff thrust in his girdle.

The Landes stilt walker can do marvelous things with these five foot leg extensions. He can run with a speed that will tax a horse, pick up a pebble or pluck a flower as the cowboy reaches to the earth from his pony, and he can drop to the ground level and regain the perpendicular as quickly as a boy can turn a handspring.

WRECKED VESSELS.

Difficulties That Deset the Work of the Sailors.

What it means to save a wreck is something that few outside of practical seamen can properly appreciate. The wreck is a ponderous, unwieldy mountain of steel and oak, weighing between 3,000 and 12,000 tons, often dangerous for any vessel to approach, and this must be lifted bodily and floated from the decks of pitching, unstable seaboats and barges. The wreck may be submerged beneath fifteen or thirty feet of water and so stove in that divers must go down and effect temporary repairs before it can be raised. It may be a wreck so shattered that it is not worth raising, so that the wrecker's work consists merely in blowing up the hulk and removing it as a menace to navigation. Or the vessel may be fairly intact, but sunk too deep to make attempt at raising advisable, the wrecker's work consisting in salvaging valuable cargo. Often the wreck is one not submerged at all. A ship may have run on to a reef, where it lies, nose on a crag and stern astern, rising and falling on the ocean swell, pounding, pounding and pounding until the very ocean bottom drowns and she is gradually broken to pieces. Or, again, the wreck may be that of a steamer which has pointed its nose shoreward in a fog, finding a beach, plowing a furrow through the yielding sand and never coming to a halt until it is stuck fast all but high and dry, a helpless victim to the next storm that comes screeching up the coast to pile breakers against her and crowd her even higher upon the beach.

—Appleton's.

SAVED FROM AN OPERATION.

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Belleriver, Que.—"Without Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I would not be alive."



"For five months I had painful and irregular periods and inflammation of the uterus. I suffered like a martyr and thought often of death. I consulted two doctors who could do nothing for me. I went to a hospital, and the best doctors said I must submit to an operation, because I had

a tumor. I went back home much disengaged. One of my cousins advised me to take your Compound, as it had cured her. I did so and soon commenced to feel better, and my appetite was restored. Your remedy is deserving of praise."—Mrs. EMMA CHATEL, Valleyfield, Belleriver, Quebec.

Another Operation Avoided.

Adrian, Ga.—"I suffered untold misery from female troubles, and my doctor said an operation was my only chance, and I dreaded it almost as much as death. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound completely cured me without an operation."—LENA V. HENRY, R.F.D. 3.

Thirty years of unparalleled success confirms the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to cure female diseases.

GLAD WRECKERS.

Some Spiteful Epitaphs Collected From Country Graveyards.

One might imagine that when a man has been liberated from even the most shrewish wife he would be content to let her rest in peace without perpetuating her little weaknesses on her tombstone; and yet all men do not take this rational and charitable view.

Such an unforbearing husband was the man who had these lines engraved over his late spouse:

Here lies a woman, no man can deny it.

That rests in peace, although she is ed unquiet.

Her husband prays if by her gray you walk,

You'll gently tread, for if awaked she'll talk.

After all, this good lady may not have had a spiteful, if a too garrulous, tongue; but we cannot be under any delusion as to the character of the wife who inspired her husband to write these words as her epitaph.

Here rests my spouse; no pair through life

So equal lived as we did; Alike we shared perpetual strife,

I knew no rest till she did.

Another happily-bereaved husband was content to confine his feelings to two words, but they were very eloquent of what he had suffered. They were these: "Pacem habet—He has peace."

There was no such reticence, however, about the widower who commemorated his wedded life thus:

C. I. EXAMS.

Lower School (Division A.)

History—Harold Pringle, Florence Brown, equal; May Jackson, Gertrude Clarke, equal; Hilda McGreer, Stewart Johnston, Annie Cooper, Donald Walker, equal; James McLeod, Jennie Dudgeon, Percy Vrooman.

Composition—Annie Cooper, Gertrude Clark, Nora Walker, Hilda McGreer, Florence Brown, Wilbur Card, Iva Hall, equal; Jennie Dudgeon, Stewart Johnston, equal; Grant Dickenson, Carrie Cowan, equal; Hazel Knapp, Clare Snook, Kathleen Greer, Douglas Ham, Ella Ungar, equal; Cecil Foster, May Jackson, equal.

Arithmetic—Kathleen Hunter, Stewart Johnston, Annie Lochhead, Hilda McGreer, Percy Vrooman, Clare Snook, Hugh Perry, equal; Gertrude Clark, Annie Cooper, Kathleen Greer, Lottie Parks, Carrie Cowan, equal; Wilbur Card, May Jackson, equal; Jack Soby, Ada Asselstine, Zina Joyce, Burt Henderson, equal.

Art—Davis Robinson, Clayton Stevens, Cecil Foster, Campbell Clark, Zina Joyce, Lottie Parks, Stewart Johnston, Hilda McGreer, Edith VanLoven, Hazel Parks, Carrie Cowan, equal; Hazel Knapp, Ella Ungar, Annie Lochhead, equal; Jennie Dudgeon, Grant Dickenson, Harold Pringle.

Grammar—Hilda McGreer, Gertrude Clark, Stewart Johnston, Kathleen Greer, May Jackson, Hazel Knapp, Annie Lochhead, equal; Iva Hall, John Walsh, Percy Vrooman, Edith VanLoven, equal; Florence Brown, Agnes Bellhouse, Hazel Price, equal; Hazel Parks, Douglas Ham, Ada Asselstine, Harold Pringle, equal; Carrie Cowan, Grant Dickenson, Nora Waller, equal; Annie Cooper.

Algebra—Annie Cooper, Cecil Foster, Hilda McGreer, equal; Stewart Johnston, Hugh Perry, Hazel Price, John Walsh, equal; Gertrude Clark, Edmund Dupe, Burt Henderson, Clare Snook, Percy Vrooman, equal; Ella Ungar, Kathleen Greer, Edith VanLoven, Ada Asselstine, Douglas Ham, Annie Lochhead, Hazel Parks, Donald Walker, equal.

Lower School (Division B.)

Literature—Raymond McConachie, Benjamin Spencer, Gordon Anderson, Walter Detlor, Kenneth Cambridge, Evelyn Gleeson, equal; Marion Paul, Ryerson Rankin, equal; Rena Danner, Roy Scrimshaw, Fanny Savage, Ada Brown, Minnie Parks, Gladys Miller, Douglas Dollar, Bessie Clark, Adeline Barker, Elsie Woodcock, equal; Mabel Dunbar, Frank Mills.

Latin—Walter Detlor, Harold Monck, Kenneth Cambridge, Ryerson Rankin, Rena Danner, Mabel Dunbar, Elsie Woodcock, equal; Ignatius Clancy, Beulah Spencer, Adeline Barker, Mildred Smith, equal; Florence Sexsmith, Bessie Clark, Evelyn Gleeson, Gordon Anderson, Leonard Brown.

Art—Harold Monck, Douglas Dollar, Frank Jamieson, Luella Pringle, Ignatius Clancy, Roy Scrimshaw, Reta C. aig, equal; Gladys Miller, Beulah Spencer, Arthur Henderson, Marion Paul, Lola Madden, Elsie Woodcock, Kenneth Cambridge, Minnie Perry, Gordon Anderson, equal.

History—Raymond McConachie, Vernon Rankin, Kenneth Cambridge, Louise Creighton, equal; Leonard Brown, Douglas Dollar, Marion Blute, equal; George Masters, Harold Monck, Walter Detlor, equal; Ignatius Clancy, Frank Jamieson, Rena Danner.

Algebra—Kenneth Cambridge, Raymond McConachie, Gladys Miller, Roy Scrimshaw, equal; Walter Detlor, Ignatius Clancy, Douglas Dollar, Fanny Savage, Elsie Woodcock, equal; Minnie Perry, Gordon Anderson, Florence Sexsmith, Beulah Spencer, equal.

Geography—Ada Brown, Ryerson Rankin, Raymond McConachie, Gordon Anderson, Arthur Henderson, Kenneth Cambridge, George Masters, Walter Detlor, Frank Mills, Elsie Woodcock, equal; Marion Paul, Roy Scrimshaw, Mamie Blute, Beulah Spencer, equal; Rena Danner, Louise Creighton, equal; Florence Sexsmith, Frances Wager.

Lower School (Division C.)

Book-Keeping—Olive McMillan, Nellie Gordon, equal; Hazel Gordon, Vivian Hamby, Minto French, Roy Root, Clara Crouse, Charlie Fitzpatrick, James Webdale, Stanhope Anderson, Grace Dryden.

Arithmetic—Charlie Fitzpatrick, Nellie Gordon, C. B. Creighton, Mabel White, Milton Henderson, Leo Scrimshaw, Lottie Keech, equal; Mabel Anderson, Florence Walker, Hazel Gordon.

Art—Marion Kaylor, Vivian Hamby,

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

NO. 30

Taking effect Oct 19th, 1906.

Eastern Standard Time.

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Miles No. 1, No. 41 No. 3, No. 55

STANHOPE AND TAMWORTH, NO. 30, MAY 28, 1906.

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Gertie Killoran, Annie Killoran, George Scott, Livonia Grange, Hattie Kennedy, Maggie Sexsmith, Harold Wright, equal.

Upper School.

Algebra—Edna File, Miles Miller. Trigonometry—Gertrude Preston, Ross Sille, Bidwell Conway, Edna File, equal; Miles Miller.

Geometry—Edna File, Gertrude Preston, Miles Miller, Edith Milling.

French—Faye Johnston, Ken Shaver, Bruce Jemmett, Herbie Baker.

Biology—Faye Johnston, Frank Ryan, Alvin Wartman, Norma Shannon.

Physics—Frank Ryan, Gertrude Preston, Miles Miller, Edna File.

Literature—Ken Shaver, Muriel Paul, Edith Milling, Gertrude Preston, equal; Genevieve Bogart, Edna File, Wilmot Van-Juven, equal.

Latin Authors—Faye Johnston, Marjorie Simpson, Ken Shaver, Herbie Baker, Frank Ryan, Alvin Wartman, equal.

Modern History—Herbie Baker, Faye Johnston, Alvin Wartman, Norman Shannon.

Greek—Marjorie Simpson.

What Other Papers Say.

Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

A Toronto paper suggests that Canada should contribute an airship to the cause of Imperial defence. Perhaps there are some people in Canada who think the country is doing enough when it furnishes the air.

Brockville Times.

We are surprised and delighted to find The Globe out boldly and vigorously in favor of a Canadian contribution of warships to the British Imperial defensive forces. The Globe at times actually does follow Hon. Mr. Chamberlain's advice to "think Imperially."

Halifax Chronicle.

Within the past twenty-four hours nearly sixteen hundred passengers from Liverpool and European ports have arrived at Halifax. The great majority of these were men of British stock, who have come to Canada to enter upon agricultural pursuits. These are the people we want.

Peterboro' Examiner.

As to Canada's place, it is alongside the mother country, and we can be relied upon to do our share when real danger threatens, and the other colonies may be similarly counted upon. But it does not seem to be demanded that this country imperil her progress and exhaust her resources in taking up the burden of militarism that is crushing the nations of Europe. Canada can do more to build up the Empire and strengthen it, by fighting the battles of peace and progress—by realizing her potentiality to become the granary of the Empire—than by building Dreadnoughts at nine or ten million dollars each.

Vancouver News-Advertiser.

Sooner or later the colonies will have to reach an understanding between themselves and with the mother country as to the nature and form that the system of united defence shall take.

There is no suggestion of aggression or of hostility to any other nation implied in the determination to make the empire's defence effective and complete.

It is simply a matter of security, one, indeed, of self-preservation, since should Britain lose supremacy at sea the dissolution of the empire would only be a question of time and its period be in the hands of any power which might attempt to bring it about by an attack on any part of it.

Unquestionably the maintenance of British naval supremacy is for the peace of the world, and its destruction would be the signal for a struggle between other powers for the lands now united

Catarrh, the Bane of the World Pe-ru-na, the Standard Remedy.



HOT WEATHER CATARRH.

Affects the Stomach, Kidneys, Bowels, Pelvic Organs.

IT WILL HELP YOU

COLD WEATHER CATARRH.

Affects the Head, Throat, Lungs, Bronchial Tubes.

Catarrh is recognized all over the civilized world as a formidable disease. In the United States alone, two hundred thousand people have catarrh annually. In other countries the ratio of victims is as great.

For many years Pe-ru-na has held the foremost place as a standard remedy for catarrh.

Pe-ru-na is well-known in both the western and eastern hemispheres.

POWER OF ONE VOTE.

A Single Ballot Has Often Decided an Important Contest.

In the Continental Congress of 1775 Benjamin Harrison defeated John Hancock by one vote for the presiding office. But the Virginian insisted on a new ballot and by his own vote chose Hancock.

In 1784 the illness of one delegate from New Jersey kept slavery out of states admitted to the Union after 1800 and thus confined the civil war contestants to the south Atlantic states.

July 25, 1788, one vote ratified the constitution after the famous debate

commercially with the south and her interests tinged with southern ideas the election of Lincoln could never have taken place, and the whole history of the country would have been different.

May 26, 1868, the senate of the United States declared against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson by one vote, 37 to 19, when two-thirds were necessary to decide.

A MISNAMED EXHIBIT.

Brings Joy to the Museum Visitors and Worries the Curator.

A curator at the Metropolitan Museum of Art is threatened with insanity

ing me insane, I tell you; it's driving me insane!"

Just then the door opened and a lady popped in with:

"There's a statue out here named General Washington, but I'm sure"—And the weary curator, being a southerner, rose smilingly to his task.

A Telegram That Talked.

At one time when George Drew Barrymore was playing in San Francisco a fabulous sum was offered her by a local theater for her services for a few weeks. The offer was exceedingly tempting, but her contract with Charles Frohman stood in the way.

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In 1784 the illness of one delegate from New Jersey kept slavery out of states admitted to the Union after 1800 and thus confined the civil war contestants to the south Atlantic states.

July 25, 1788, one vote ratified the constitution after the famous debate between Madison and Henry at Richmond. The next day the debate between Hamilton and Clinton ended with New York following suit. In 1790 Rhode Island came in with an equally small margin.

Alexander Hamilton swung one vote to Thomas Jefferson in the electoral college of 1800, thus breaking a deadlock after thirty-six ballots and defeating Aaron Burr. This really began the feud which cost Hamilton his life on the Palisades at Weehawken.

In 1808 Jesse Thomas by his own vote went to congress from the Indiana district. He succeeded in moving the northern boundary of Illinois fifty miles north, thus giving it a lake outlet. Had Illinois been united con-

necessary to decide.

A MISNAMED EXHIBIT.

Brings Joy to the Museum Visitors and Worries the Curator.

A curator at the Metropolitan Museum of Art is threatened with insanity, the cause being a small misnamed exhibit in the gallery outside his office door.

"Twenty times a day," declared the harassed man, "people discover that china statuette out in the Franklin collection is named General Washington instead of Benjamin Franklin. Then they burst in here and announce their discovery and wonder that no one ever noticed it before. Half my time is spent in explaining that we know it well, that it was simply a mistake of the potter who labeled it in France over a century ago and that we cannot change it nor wouldn't if we could."

"Of course I tell them this courteously and patiently, and you know what a strain that is when you are going over the same thing for the thousandth time! I'd latch the door, only there are too many employees seeking me all day long, so here I must sit and listen to the names of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin repeated a million times till I wish that neither of those glorious patriots had ever lived. And it's driv-

A Telegram That Talked.
At one time when Georgie Drew Barrymore was playing in San Francisco a fabulous sum was offered her by a local theater for her services for a few weeks. The offer was exceedingly tempting, but her contract with Charles Frohman stood in the way. However, on the nothing-venture-nothing-won theory, she telephoned a detailed statement of the offer she had received to Frohman in New York, explained how anxious she was to accept it and wound up with the plea, "Will you release me?" In due course of time she received the following telegram in answer:

Mrs. Georgie Drew Barrymore, Palace Hotel, San Francisco
No! **CHARLES FROHMAN.**

Albeit disappointed, Mrs. Barrymore at once sent this characteristic reply: **Charles Frohman, New York City; Oh!**

GEORGE DREW BARRYMORE.

"The girl who knows she is pretty makes a fool of herself."

"And the girl who doesn't know she is pretty makes a fool of some man."

On the Wrong Tack.

Tommy — Grandpa, are kings and queens always good? Grandpa — Not always; my boy — not when there are aces out against them.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the

Signature of *Chat H. Fletcher*

EATON'S CATALOGUE

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER
Select Your Easter Needs

THIS CATALOGUE

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MY AUTHORITY

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DURABILITY AND LOW PRICE

From
This Book.

THE GOODS GIVE YOU PLEASURE

THE PRICES GIVE YOU PROFIT.

EVERY member of the family will be interested in our **New Spring Catalogue.** It contains many illustrations of just what is needed at this time of the year. On page 27 the suit illustrated here is described as J-4200. Then turn page after page and note the accurate descriptions, the exact designs and the invitingly low prices. Do as your neighbor does: please yourself by supplying your wants from this catalogue.

WRITE FOR THIS CATALOGUE TO-DAY

THE T. EATON CO.
TORONTO :: CANADA

WRITE FOR OUR
Wall Paper Catalogue

USING PURGATIVES INJURES THE HEALTH

In the Spring a Tonic is Needed—
But Not Harsh, Drastic
Medicines.

A spring medicine is an actual necessity to most people. Nature demands it as an aid in carrying off the impurities that have accumulated in the blood during the indoor life of winter months. But unfortunately thousands of people who recognize the necessity for a spring medicine do not know what is best to take and dose themselves with harsh, griping purgatives. This is a serious mistake. Ask any doctor and he will tell you that the use of purgative medicine weakens the system but does not cure disease. In the spring the system needs building up—purgatives cannot do this; they weaken you still more. The blood should be made rich, red and pure—no purgative can do this. What is needed in the spring is a tonic, and the best tonic medical science has yet discovered is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose of this medicine actually makes new, rich blood. This new blood strengthens every organ, every nerve, and every part of the body. This is why they cure headaches and backaches, rheumatism and neuralgia, and a host of other troubles that come from poor, watery blood. That is why men and women who take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills eat well, sleep well, and feel bright, active and strong. If you need a medicine this spring try this great reviving tonic, and see the new life, new health and new strength it will put into you. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, from The Drs. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HOW MANY HAIRS YOU HAVE.

Why Hair Comes Out Plentifully With the Comb.

Hairs are composed of scarf-skin, and are covered with thin, flat, overlapping scales—which is the reason why an eyelash or other hair in the eye irritates it so much. Nobody has ever attempted to reckon the number of hairs that cover the human body, but those of the head have been counted, and it is known that 120,000 of them make about an average allowance.

Each hair is a tube, with a bulbous enlargement at the lower end, and grows out of a vase-shaped "follicle" with a narrow neck. At the bottom of the vase is the true root, which is clasped by the bulb aforesaid. When the hair is forcibly pulled out the bulb comes along with the stalk, but the root remains behind to produce another hair.

This is why, in the case of superfluous hairs, it does no good whatever to pull them out. The roots remain behind undisturbed, and presently there is a new crop. The only known cure for the mischief is to insert an electrified needle into each one of the little vases, or "follicles," and burn the roots to death. It is a process almost painless, but expensive, because slow, and demanding no little skill on the part of the operator.

From the above explanation it will be understood also why a woman's hair may come out plentifully.

Time Heals Most Wounds

A Tale of Love and Disappointment

CHAPTER XX.—(Cont'd)

"Engagements have been broken before, even at so late an hour," Harecastle said vigorously.

"And a pretty scandal they make. I am not going to have one in my family," he answered grimly.

"We are here to appeal to you, but you must understand that I have made up my mind," Rebekah said tenaciously. "Father, I can be as obstinate as you. Do you think I should ever have consented if I had known that Cyril was engaged to Miss Fetherston? You have played an iniquitous part, and if you were not my father I could curse you."

"No melodrama, please, Rebekah. Cursing is out of date; besides, I can do all that is necessary. Have you explained to him what will be the result of your refusing to marry?" he demanded sternly.

"I told him what you said, but no one could believe that you were serious. You only said it in your anger," she cried tremulously.

"I repeat it now, in cold blood. If you refuse to do my bidding, I will tell the world why the marriage does not take place. It shall know of the Earl's treachery. Does that move you?" Joel cried jeeringly.

The younger man rose to his feet with clenched fists.

"Don't answer him, Cyril. He has no cause for anger with you. It is I that refuse, not you," she cried, and she placed her hand on his arm to restrain him.

He quickly recognized the wisdom of her words, and held his rage in check.

"I don't believe you could do it, Mr. Josephs," he said gravely. "I do not credit you with being so low."

"Don't rely on that, Lord Harecastle," he said grimly. "You don't know me. Ask any one in the city if Joel Josephs has ever been known to go back on his word. I repeat to you most solemnly that if you two people break off this marriage, I will give out the reason I have told you. I am sorry that you two children should drive me to take up this attitude, but I think you will thank me a few years hence. You are made for one another; every one says so. There is no reason why you should not look forward to a long life of happiness. It is not reasonable to expect me to consent to a course that will raise a hornet's nest of gossip. Then, too, you forget that Royalty is to honor us with its presence. How can I put them off? The idea is absurd, so dismiss it from your minds at once."

His earnestness made a deep impression upon them both, but Rebekah did not waver for a moment.

"You are depriving yourself of a daughter's love. I shall never forgive, if you do what you say. Indeed, I will leave you, and never again call you father."

Joel watched her admiringly, and he saw in her his own fighting spirit, but it only rendered him all the

more determined to do his duty.

"We will see the Earl. Perhaps he will have something to say on the matter," he said with a malignant look.

CHAPTER XXI.

Joel led the way to the smoking-room, and they found that Lord Wolverholme had not yet gone to bed.

The three men were alone. Harecastle was acutely feeling his position. His father looked so happy and contented, and little dreamt of what was awaiting him.

"I suppose it is nearly time for bed," the Earl remarked with a yawn.

"It is only eleven o'clock," Joel said quickly, "and I fear we must have a little talk. I want you to use your influence with your son. They tell me that their engagement is broken off," he wound up grimly.

"What madness is this?" the Earl cried agitatedly. "It is quite impossible."

"Let the matter rest; you can do no good, Joel," Harecastle said appealingly. "You must remember that the decision does not rest with me."

"Perhaps the Earl will be able to persuade Rebekah. He has every reason to use the persuasive powers for which he is famed," Joel said threateningly.

"What does it all mean?" the Earl asked of his son. "Is it a joke? If so, it is in very bad taste."

"It is grim earnest, Lord Wolverholme. You may as well understand that we all know of that little affair at St. Petersburg."

The words came as a thunder-clap. Cyril instinctively moved to his father's side, and it was well that he did so, for the Earl required a steady hand.

"My sin has found me out, and after these long years," the Earl moaned feebly. He sank back into his chair, and his body trembled violently.

"Who knows?" he asked quaveringly.

"Rebekah, Harecastle, Ackroyd, and myself," Joel answered quickly.

"No one else?" the Earl asked eagerly.

"No one."

"Thank God," he whispered hoarsely.

"Then I am safe. Did Ackroyd tell you?"

"Yes," Joel replied.

"The blackguard! And I paid him too."

Harecastle rested his hand affectionately on his father's shoulder, for he was filled with anxiety for him.

"It was so long ago, father. Don't think about it!" he said soothingly.

"But how does this affect the

marriage? Joel knows of it. Rebekah also. Who else is there to be considered, if they do not mind?" he asked wonderingly.

low Jewish blackguard. So you have threatened my son with my shame to encompass your ends! Cyril, can you forgive me?" he asked appealingly.

"I do, father, with all my heart; but you don't yet realize the capabilities of this man," Harecastle cried excitedly.

"What more can he do?"

"A reason must be given to the world for the breaking off of the marriage."

"I do not see the necessity for it; the announcement is sufficient."

"But Joel sees the necessity. He will give the reason," Harecastle cried impetuously.

"Well?" the Earl said inquiringly.

"He will say that he discovered this thing of your past, and that he himself broke off the marriage on account of it," Harecastle said simply.

"Then he must do so," the Earl said with simple dignity. "I committed the crime, and I must pay the penalty. I have played the coward too long. But you share in the punishment, Cyril. It is more than I can bear. Be sure thy sins will find thee out!" he wound up miserably.

By some miracle the Earl seemed to have thrown aside the unworthy part of his nature. Too long had he lived for himself, he would play the part of a brave man and try to atone.

Joel moved impatiently, for he had little expected that the Earl would take up this position.

"Have you thought? Have you duly considered the consequences. You hold a proud position. The Earl of Wolverholme is a man who is respected, at whom dirt has never been thrown. Your name will become an object of execration. You, it will affect but little, for you are an old man. But when you are dead there will be another Earl of Wolverholme, who will have to bear the ignominy after you. And your son's children. They will be hounded from the haunts of civilized men, they will be ostracized by their class, and will be doomed to the lives of hermits."

"You could not deal them this blow," the Earl said weakly. "I will do anything I can, but I am helpless."

"You underestimate your influence," Joel said quietly.

The Earl looked pitifully at his son.

"Shall we brave it?" Harecastle cried desperately. "Shall you and I go abroad together. I will never marry and the name will die out."

"I do not know what to say, Cyril. Your life must not be blasted. I cannot let you make such a sacrifice. Will nothing move you, Joel?" the Earl asked eagerly.

"Why should I change? Shall I give in now that it is so nearly accomplished? You may save your words, they are useless."

"What advantage will you gain by doing us this injury?" the Earl asked simply.

"At any rate I shall secure an ample revenge. That will be some satisfaction."

Joel was terrified that they might defy him. His manner was cold and threatening, and he waited eagerly for the Earl to continue.

Lord Wolverholme's face twitched and he gasped painfully.

"Run to my room, Cyril," he whispered hoarsely. "You will find a bottle on my dressing-table. Bring it at once."

"Only one of those heart attacks," the Earl said feebly.

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is to insert an electrified needle into each one of the little vases, or "follicles," and burn the roots to death. It is a process almost painless, but expensive, because slow, and demanding no little skill on the part of the operator.

From the above explanation it will be understood also why a woman's hair may come out plentifully with the comb, and yet she may not become bald. In such a case it simply means that the hairs which drop out have lost their vitality, and their removal gives an opportunity for new ones to grow. But if the roots themselves die, baldness is the inevitable and incurable result.

Some women's hair is naturally curly or wavy, to the envy of their friends of the same sex; others have straight hair, which can only be made to wave or curl by artificial means. The difference between the two is easily explained. Straight hairs are cylindrical in form; curly hairs are oval in section. A negro's hairs kink because they are flat in places. The heat of the curling tongs when applied to straight hairs causes each one of them to contract on one side and to curl in that direction—whence the beautifying effect obtained, which is necessarily temporary.

The hairs on a woman's head grow at the rate of one-fiftieth of an inch a day, or seven inches a year. This represents an average, considerable variation being found in individuals. It is said that blond hairs have a higher tensile strength than brunette, and that 120,000 of them plaited into a rope will support a weight of eighty tons.

SLEEPLESS LITTLE BABIES ARE SICKLY BABIES

When babies are restless, sleepless and cross it is the surest possible sign that they are not well. Well babies sleep soundly and wake up brightly. Sleeplessness is generally due to some ailment of the stomach or bowels, or cutting teeth. A few doses of Baby's Own Tablets will put the little one right and give it sound, natural sleep. Mrs. Jos. Gencil, St. Evariste, Que., says: "I have found Baby's Own Tablets a splendid medicine for constipation and stomach troubles. I give them to my little girl and they keep her lively and well." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Merchant—"Yes; we are in need of a porter. Where were you employed last?" Applicant—"In a bank, sir." Merchant—"Did you clean it out?" Applicant—"No, sir. The cashier did that."

A Woman's Sympathy

Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—how they have been discouraged, but learned how to conquer them. Write to me for my bill. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill? I can do this for you and will if you will assist me.

All you need do is to write for a free box of the remedy which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you—it has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy and you will be cured for 25¢ (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment. MRS. F. E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

She—"I'm going to cook dinner to-day myself. What would you like dear?" He—"Er—cold beef and pickles?"

Rebekah made a deep impression upon them both, but Rebekah did not waver for a moment.

"You are depriving yourself of a

daughter's love. I shall never for-

give, if you do what you say. In-

deed, I will leave you, and never

again call you father."

Joel watched her admiringly, and

he saw in her his own fighting spir-

it, but it only rendered him all the

more desirous of conquering it.

"Make up your minds," he said

sharply. "If you so desire it, I

will make the announcement to

our guests in the morning, that

the marriage is postponed.

"And you will say nothing?" Re-

bekah asked eagerly.

"I shall speak, and to the point,"

he said sharply. "Have you de-

cided? You are a pair of simple-

tons. Run along and play and

let's have no more of this non-

sense. I am really very fond of

you both if you will only be sen-

sible."

It was more than Rebekah could

bear, and she burst forth into pas-

sionate tears. But on Joel it had

not the slightest effect.

"You need not think that tears

will make me alter my mind," he

began in an even, cold voice. "Per-

haps you had better go to bed. A

night's rest may enable you to

view things sensibly. You are

overtired."

"I shall never rest while you are

so cruel," she cried pitifully.

"Will nothing change you?"

"It is useless," Harecastle said,

for hope had left him. "After all

my father must suffer. No good

can come by prolonging this inter-

view."

"Yes. Your father will suffer,

and you too," Joel cried angrily.

"Do you think that any decent woman will be anxious to marry you if she knows the truth? The name of Wolverholme will be a by-

word."

"I will leave you, father," Re-

bekah said as she rose. "And I

make one final appeal for mercy.

I have decided, and unless you

agree I shall leave this house in

the morning. I am of age and you

cannot control me. Good-night."

Joel felt that he was losing and

an uncontrollable rage consumed

him.

"You are an unnatural daughter

and I shall be well rid of you.

Not a desire of your life have I

allowed to go unsatisfied. I have

lived but for your happiness, and

you repay me by this ingratitude."

"Good-night, father," she said

wistfully.

"You realize what you are do-

ing?" he cried fiercely.

"Let the child go," Harecastle

said sternly. "Are you not satis-

fied with your cruelty? Do you

wish to prolong her torment?"

The door closed softly and the

two men faced one another.

"I should like to give you my

opinion of your conduct now that

we are alone," Harecastle said

quietly. "My hands have been

tied and I have been compelled to

see a brave young girl bear the

brunt of a coward's bullying. It

is your own blood that you are tor-

turing. I do not appeal for myself,

for I am prepared to suffer the ig-

nomining that you can pour on my

head. But I ask you to think of

my father. He is an old man, and

near to his grave. He has done

wrong, but it was in the days of

his youth. He must have suffered

bitterly for that one act. Before it,

his life had been full of promis-

es, and he had to sink his ambi-

tion. His career was wasted."

Joel puffed vigorously once or

twice at his cigar, and then laid

and threatening, and he waited

for him to continue.

Lord Wolverholme's face twitched

and he gasped painfully.

"Run to my room, Cyril," he

whispered hoarsely. "You will find

a bottle on my dressing-table.

Bring it at once."

"Only one of those heart at-

acks," the Earl said feebly.

(To be continued.)

ENGLISH SHOPPING.

Toronto "Truth" says: We had no idea how easy and convenient it was to shop in England, until we made a trial of it recently with that old and reliable firm of Walpole Brothers, (established in 1768), 89 and 90 New Bond Street, London W. They also have shops at 103 and 119 High St., Kensington W., 6 Onslow Place, South Kensington and 182 Sloane Street, Hyde Park, End, London, England. In 44 Bedford St., Belfast, and 3 and 10 Suffolk St., Dublin, Ireland, they also have large retail stores. In Waringtown, County Down, and at 2 and 4 Clarence St., Belfast, Ireland, their great factories are situated, which supply their enormous retail trade.

They manufacture Irish table d'ame, household and family linens, cambrie handkerchiefs, quilts and counterpanes, blankets and flannels, carriage and travelling rugs, muslin and lace curtains, ladies' and infants' hoseery of every description. This firm has the highest reputation for honorable dealing, and any person wishing to purchase any of their goods, may do so by correspondence, and may rely absolutely on their representations regarding the quality as well as the prices of their products.

The facilities afforded by the parcel post and express company arrangements between England and Canada render it perfectly safe and easy to order directly from this house. A catalogue will be mailed to any address on request to the New Bond St. shop, London, England.

WORLD'S OLDEST SOLDIER.

Czar Kindly Greets a Veteran of 120 Years.

Probably the oldest soldier in the world, Andrei Nikolaievitch Schmidt, who is aged 120 and fought in the Russian army during the Napoleonic wars, recently arrived in St. Petersburg with the object of seeing the Czar.

Though the newspapers at St. Petersburg have heard nothing of it, Schmidt was granted a private audience of the Czar. Schmidt was extremely proud, and despite his immense age he bore himself with martial air.

He was introduced into the Czar's study, and his Majesty received the veteran with extreme kindness. Schmidt answered several questions, but finally, overwhelmed with emotion, he broke down and burst into tears.

The Czar made the old soldier some valuable presents, and presented him to the Czarewitch and to one of the little grand duchesses.

"After this happiness," old Schmidt declared, "I can die in peace."

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is the greatest help for babies and young children there is. It just fits their need; it just suits their delicate, sensitive natures; they thrive on it. Just a little does them so much good and saves you so much worry. You owe it to them and yourself to make them as strong and healthy as possible. Scott's Emulsion will help you better than anything else; but be sure to get Scott's. It's the best, and there are so many worthless imitations.

ALL DRUGGISTS

Mr. Tedder has just written us another letter about his brother-in-law's children. Let us send you his letters and other information on the subject. A Post Card, mentioning this paper, is sufficient.

SCOTT & BOWNE

126 Wellington St. W. Toronto

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Tramp—"Help me lady, plesse! For three years I worked fo the cause of temperance." Lady—"Were you a temperance orator?" Tramp—"No; I was the horrible example!"

SCARED OF SNAKES.

Vipers in France are a Dangerous Pest.

Strangers are sometimes surprised by the fear of vipers which exists in some parts of France. These little venomous snakes are dangerous both to man and beast. Recently a movement has been made to protect the vipers, on the ground that they render valuable services in destroying rodents, mollusks, and other small noxious animals, but a writer in the *Journal of Practical Agriculture* strenuously opposes this, declaring that the services performed by the vipers are of small account in comparison with the accidents, frequently mortal, which they cause. He instances a little neighborhood in the Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle, where inspired by the offer of a reward, two hunters destroyed 12,000 of them.

He Is Back At Work Again

Abraham Garand's Rheumatism cured by Dodd's Kidney Pill.

He suffered for Five years and was Four Months off work, but Dodd's Kidney Pill Cured Him.

Alfred Station, Ont., Mar. 29 (Special).—After being laid off work for four months by kidney disease and rheumatism, from which he had been a sufferer for five years, Abraham Garand, a section man on the railway here, is back at work again and he gives all the credit for his cure to Dodd's Kidney Pill.

"I am forty-one years old," Mr. Garand said, when asked about his cure. "And have been section man here for ten years. For five years I suffered from kidney disease and rheumatism, also sciatica in my right hip, which descended to my feet. For four months I could not work. Reading of cures by Dodd's Kidney Pill led me to try them. I used nine boxes in all and to-day I am advising all who suffer from rheumatism to use Dodd's Kidney Pill."

Rheumatism and sciatica are caused by diseased kidneys failing to strain the uric acid out of the blood. Cure the kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pill and they will strain the uric acid out of the blood. Then you can't have rheumatism.

CARE OF THE PIANO.

Never Allow Instrument to Stand Close Against a Wall.

The dusting and polishing of the piano, whether it be a new and valuable baby grand, or the humble and more cozy upright, should never be left to the maid, but should be done by the daughter of the house herself. It should be done with a fine cheese cloth or linen cloth, or, better still, with an old silk handkerchief. There should be neither seam nor hem in the dust cloth, as any inequality or hardness is apt to scratch the piano polish.

Cloudy spots are best removed by pouring a few drops of benzine

SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.

Old Calling Has Not Altogether Lost Its Followers.

The palmy days of the typical soldier of fortune are popularly supposed to have passed away. Nevertheless, there are still plums to be picked up here and there. Sergt. Baldock, for example, has just been appointed cavalry instructor to the army of Mulai Hafid, the new Emperor of Morocco. This means that he exchanges his "non-com.'s" chevrons for an officer's epaulettes; while his former pay of a few shillings a day is increased to something like \$7,500 a year, with "allowances." And this delectable little billet has become his, curiously enough, because he fought so gallantly at Marakesh for Abd-el-Aziz, the old Emperor, whom Mulai Hafid defeated and deposed.

In the same way the Chinese Government took into its service during the great Taiping uprising quite a number of Europeans who had previously warred against them on the side of the rebels. Some of these were men of low origin—runaway sailors and the like—but they frequently rose to high rank, and such as survived retired with their fortunes made for life.

It is well-known, too, to Britain's intelligence department that there are several men of British nationality dwelling on the other side of the northern frontiers of India amongst the warlike border tribesmen. Some of these are deserters from the British army, and would meet with short shrift if they were caught.

Others are civilian adventurers, ex-civil servants and the like. But they are soldiers of fortune, ready and eager to fight upon occasion, even against their own countrymen; and for the most part they make a pretty good thing out of it.

NEGLECTED SCALD CAUSED MONTHS OF AGONY.

Spent Dollars in Vain, but Zam-Buk Cured Her.

Following we give the testimony of a lady who if she had known of Zam-Buk earlier would have been saved nine weeks of agony:

Mrs. Frederick Bryant, of 169 Railway Avenue, Stratford, Ont., says:—"I scalded my foot while preparing supper. Next day the

Showing the Newest Spring Models in dainty hats to suit every age from "tot" to matron. You can buy from the McKendry catalog in perfect confidence that our millinery experts, second to none in America, will suit you as perfectly as if you bought your hat in person in our store. We give first attention to Mail Order business. Write for catalog to-day.

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Assorted, landscapes, flowers, views, comics, etc., for ten cents. NORMAN PEEL, London, Ont.

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The famous commercial berry. Also Senator Duplop, Brandywine, Cardinal and Michel's Early.

Write now for information and prices.
S. H. RITTENHOUSE, Jordan Harbor, Ont.

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How \$5 earns \$10, \$50 earns \$100. How Alaska Placer Mines have produced millions. Booklet free. Send for it.

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Marion Block, Seattle, Wash.

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and Cleaning. This is a specialty with the
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.
Send particulars by post and we are sure to satisfy
Address Box 154, Montreal.

CENTRAL SASKATCHEWAN LANDS
broken, leased and sold. Make your land productive, valuable, saleable. No cash required. First crop pays all expenses. Write for plan.
W. B. MANCHESTER, Saskatoon.

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ILLUSTRATED PROGRAM
244 JARVIS STREET, TORONTO.

We have prepared a circular giving an unbiased opinion on the different Mining properties of Cobalt, and will be glad to mail a copy free on request.

J. L. MITCHELL & CO.,
McKinnon Building, Toronto

Members Standard Stock Exchange.

Other people may have good taste, but of course yours is a shade better.

"If an empty barrel weighs ten pounds, what can you fill it with to make it weigh seven pounds?" "Have to give it up." "Fill it full of holes."

Be Sure you get the kind you have always had.
"The D & L" Menthol Plaster. For rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., nothing is better. Made only by Davis & Lawrence Company.

Bank Clerk—"You will have to be identified, ma'am." Lady Customer—"My friend here will identify me." Bank Clerk—"Right."

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the house herself. It should be done with a fine cheese cloth or, linen cloth, or, better still, with an old silk handkerchief. There should be neither seam nor hem in the dust cloth, as any inequality or hardness is apt to scratch the piano polish.

Cloudy spots are best removed by pouring a few drops of benzine on the dust cloth, and then rubbing lightly and in the same direction till they disappear. The carved legs should be dusted with a soft brush, as should also the rack and other ornamental trimmings.

To restore the whiteness of the keys wash lightly and most carefully, so no moisture gets into the instrument or between the keys, with a teaspoonful of hydro super oxide dissolved in a pint of water.

The piano should never stand close against a wall; if practicable even the upright should stand fully out in the room. The direct rays of the sun upon it, dampness and drafts all should be carefully avoided.

The piano should be entirely opened once a month and examined for moths, which are apt to establish themselves inside the felting and so ruin the instrument.

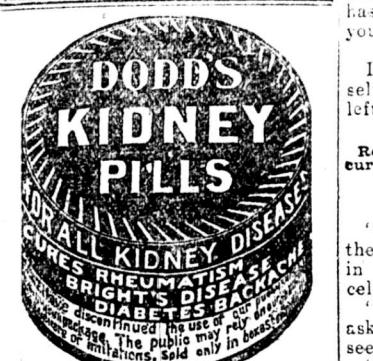
A pompous manufacturer of machinery was showing a stranger over his factory. "Fine piece of work, isn't it?" he said, when they were looking at a very ingenious machine. "Yes," said the visitor, "but you cannot hold a candle to the goods we are turning out." "Indeed," said the chagrined manufacturer, "and what is your line?" "Gunpowder," was the reply.

These Pills Cure Rheumatism.—To the many who suffer from rheumatism a trial of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended. They have pronounced action upon the liver and kidneys and by regulating the action of these organs act as an alternative in preventing the admixture of uric acid and blood that causes this painful disorder. They must be taken according to directions and used steadily and they will speedily give evidence of their beneficial effects.

Success is the only thing that can turn a man's head when he has a stiff neck.

Repeat it—"Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."

First Passenger—"Pardon me, but would you mind lending me your spectacles a moment?" Second Passenger—"With pleasure, sir." First Passenger—"Thanks, awfully. And now, as you can no longer read your newspaper, would you kindly pass it over to me?"



ISSUE NO. 18-09.

spent dollars in vain, but Zam-Buk Cured Her.

Following we give the testimony of a lady who if she had known of Zam-Buk earlier would have been saved nine weeks of agony:

Mrs. Frederick Bryant, of 169 Railway Avenue, Stratford, Ont., says:—"I scalded my foot while preparing supper. Next day the skin came off and my foot was in a serious condition. I could not wear my shoe and had to lay up for nine weeks. During this time I used dozens of salves, but none did any good, in fact the wound developed into a running sore. I got no rest day or night from the pain. At this point a supply of Zam-Buk was obtained and a few applications had immediate effect in soothing the pain and irritation. A small supply proved sufficient to heal the scald, although I had spent dollars in other remedies. New skin has now formed nicely over the open sore.

"Zam-Buk is the most wonderful and effective remedy I have used, and I advise others to use it."

There is nothing to equal Zam-Buk as a family balm. Its uses are so wide. It has been proved a sure cure for eczema, ring-worm, ulcers, abscesses, piles, bad leg, suppurating wounds, cuts, bruises, chapped hands, cold cracks, and all skin injuries and diseases. Rubbed well into the part affected it cures rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, etc. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. per box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, on receipt of price.

"Your hair wants cutting badly, sir," said a barber insinuatingly to a customer. "No, it doesn't," replied the man in the chair; "it wants cutting nicely. You cut it badly last time."

No Reasonable Man expects to cure a neglected cold in a day. But when Allen's Lung Balsam will cure the cold and stop consumption, cough will cease and lungs be sound as a new dollar.

Fatherly Clergyman (surprising young parishioner in curl-papers)—"Why don't you leave your hair as it was meant to be, my child?" as it was meant to be, my child if Nature had wanted your hair to curl, she would have curled it for you?" Offended Young Lady—"When I was a little girl she did, sir, but I suppose she now thinks I am quite old enough to do it for myself."

"A Grand Medicine" is the common often pasted on Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and when the results from its use are considered, as borne out by many persons who have employed it in stopping coughs and eradicating colds, it is more than grand. Kept in the house it is always at hand and it has no equal as a ready remedy. If you have not tried it, do so at once.

If some men were to lose their self-conceit there wouldn't be much left.

Repeat it—"Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."

ALL GONE.

"Since it went dry," announced the prominent citizen, with pride in his voice, "our town is unexpected."

"How do you make that out?" asked the casual visitor, who had seen better towns.

"Because," replied the prominent citizen, "it is now a good town, bar none."

take in seeing that they are booked via the London and Northwestern always.

Be Sure you get the kind you have always had. "The D. & L." Menthol Plaster. For rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., nothing is better. Made only by Davis & Lawrence Company.

* Bank Clerk—"You will have to be identified, ma'am." Lady Customer—"My friend here will identify me." Bank Clerk—"But I don't know her." Lady Customer—"Oh, well, I'll introduce you."

Holloway's Corn Cure is a specific for the removal of corns and warts. We have never heard of its failing to remove the worst kind.

Nearly two thousand memorials to Bismarck have been erected in Germany.

Repeat it—"Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."

More public clocks are displayed in New York than in London and Paris combined.

In Field Far Off.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is known in Australia, South and Central America as well as in Canada and the United States, and its consumption increases each year. It has made its own way, and all that needs to be done is to keep its name before the public. Everyone knows that it is to be had at any store, for all merchants keep it.

Teacher—"What did the Indian children play with?" Bright Pupil—"With their warwhoops."

Repeat it—"Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."

Trial is Inexpensive.—To those who suffer from dyspepsia, indigestion, rheumatism or any ailment arising from derangement of the digestive system, a trial of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended. Should the sufferer be unacquainted with them, the trial will be inexpensive and the result will be another customer for this excellent medicine. So effective is their action that many cures can certainly be traced to their use where other pills have proved ineffective.

Nearly 50 000 horses were used for feed in Paris last year.

Repeat it—"Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."

10 BEAUTIFUL FASTER POST CARDS
Crosses, Angels, Rabbits, etc., and your name in gold on each for 25c.
Norman Peel Mfg Co., London, Ont.

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